"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; fresh north and northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,640. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MME. CAILLAUX FREED BY JURY

Wild Tumult in Court After the Verdict—Mobs in Streets Display Anger.

'MURDERESS!' CRIES CROWD

Spectacle of Opposing Counsel Embracing Calms the Uproar for a Moment.

MME. CAILLAUX RECEIVES

Attired in an Evening Gown, Is Congratulated by Her Friends — Says Labori Obtained Acquittal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—The jury in the trial of Mme. Henriette Caillaux, wife of the ex-Premier and ex-Minister of Finance, tonight acquitted her of the charge of murdering, on March 16, Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro.

The jury had been out for fifty minutes. Although no one expected a severe sentence, the verdict for the moment stunned all in the courtroom except a crowd in the extreme rear, which apparently had a premonition of what was going to happen and was prepared to voice its emotions in loud cheers.

M. Caillaux evidently had a similar vision, for exactly at the moment when the jury left the court room to go through the form of meditating and deliberating its verdict the large Caillaux limousine, stocked with pillows, rugs, and attendants, drew aside at the entrance to the prisoners' exit of the Conciergerie.

By the time the angry crowd left the court room and a mob of several thousand in the street had realized what had happened, the released woman had signed the book at the Conciergerie and had been safely driven away.

A cordon of gendarmes surrounded both the prison and the Palais de Justice adjoining it from early evening, but the crowd broke the ranks and a wild fight ensued.

Mobs Shout "Assassin!"

The boulevards until a late hour were filled with mobs numbering thousands, yelling "Assassin!" and "Down with Caillaux!" The crowds were finally dispersed by dragoons.

There was pandemonium in the courtroom from the time the jury went out until the guards cleared it half an hour after the verdict was returned. It was impossible for anybody to sit, see, or hear. Free fights occurred all over the place, even within the rail marking the space reserved for the court officials. When the jury returned the noise reached the climax, Judges and guards trying to produce order.

It was several minutes before the foreman of the jury could be heard. After the verdict Mme. Caillaux, who had been lying back in her chair, threw her arms about her counsel, Maitre Labori. M. Caillaux was not in court, but was in his car outside.

The demonstrations in the courtroom were chiefly against the verdict, there being "boos" and hisses and cries of "Assassin!" Finally there was a round of cheers for Maitre Labori and another for Maitre Chenu, counsel for The Figaro, who smiled grimly as the verdict was read.

The day's session was devoted to the summing-up speeches of the barristers. There were few incidents, except at the beginning, when the crowd, which was bigger than on any preceding day, became unruly.

At a critical moment of Maitre Chenu's speech—just as he began to describe the scene of the shooting—Mme. Caillaux had another fainting spell, and was carried from the prisoners' inclosure.

There were many arrests of boulevard demonstrators tonight. The trouble would probably have been more serious had not the war situation attracted the greater attention.

Prisoner Falls on Labori's Neck.

PARIS, July 28.—Mme. Caillaux was acquitted after a trial lasting nine days.

The announcement of the jury's verdict was followed by the wildest tumult.

Mme. Caillaux tottered and fell on the neck of her counsel, Fernand Labori, and embraced him. Her hair was undone and fell over her shoulders. Her hat dropped to the floor. The spectators stood up on desks and chairs. "Caillaux!" "Labori!" and cries of "Caillaux! Assassin!" merged into one.

The din was deafening. Several groups of barristers came to blows, and Republican Guards, in an endeavor to separate them, joined in the mêlée. The spectacle of Maitre Labori and Maitre Chenu, the latter counsel for the Calmette family, embracing each other, calmed the tumult for a moment, but it was redoubled when they left the building with Mme. Caillaux.

Failing to make himself heard, the presiding Judge, followed by the other Judges, marched out of the room. The advocates took complete possession of the court, and some of them mounted the Judges' desks and harangued the crowd. The guards then cleared a portion of the court, and, comparative quiet being re-established, Presiding Judge Albanel returned and read the judgment, ordering the release of Mme. Caillaux.

Much shaken with emotion, Mme. Caillaux departed by the witnesses' door, the guards making a lane through the crowd. She covered her face with her hands as if to shield herself from the furious cries of "murderess!" by way of a number of narrow corridors and back staircases, reaching a small side door in the Palace of Justice, where an automobile was waiting, and she drove off unobserved.

M. Caillaux left the building by the main entrance on the arm of his devoted friend, Deputy Pascal Ceccaldi, amid mingled cheers and hoots.

Thus ended the most sensational trial that the Paris courts have had to deal with in years. Each day provided its dramatic thrill, and although the verdict has been pronounced the ultimate outcome cannot be foretold.

The session of the court today was devoted to speeches by counsel. Mme. Caillaux had come into the prisoner's dock pale and worn, and she collapsed in the course of the address of Maitre Chene, who denounced her bitterly.

Prosecutor's Speech Mild.

The speech of the Procurator General, Jules Herbaux, was unusually mild in tone. To the jurors he said: "Your duty, as the defenders of the interests of society, requires you to find a verdict of guilty, but no one expects you to be pitiless."

Maitre Labori, who came last, delivered a masterpiece of passionate eloquence. He concluded amid tempestuous applause:

"My wish is that Mme. Caillaux shall leave here acquitted, and that the press shall be purified. Let us keep our anger for our enemies abroad. Let us leave this court resolute and united to face the perils which threaten us!"

Mme. Caillaux had been becoming visibly weaker as the sitting continued today, and appeared unconscious of what was taking place in court. A hot-water bottle was placed beneath her feet and a cushion at her back soon after she entered the court.

Meanwhile Maitre Edward Seligman, one of the attorneys representing the family of the murdered editor, continued his address. He said:

"The sons of Gaston Calmette asked us to bring them to this court to seek justice. We refused to do so, but do not forget, gentlemen of the jury, with what anguish the orphans await your verdict. You have heard witness after witness speak in praise of the late M. Calmette. There has been only one discordant note, and that came from M. Caillaux. What connection with the case has the fortune of the murdered man? How many millions must a man have in order to permit his being assassinated with complete impunity?"

Following Maitre Seligman came Maitre Chenu, and his cutting analysis of the actions of Mme. Caillaux on the day of the tragedy was too much for the prisoner. She collapsed and fell in a heap on the floor of the prisoners' enclosure.

At the moment Mme. Caillaux swooned Maitre Chenu was saying:

"I will speak of nothing except the assassination of M. Calmette. I will ask the accused whether, when she spoke of her love for her daughter, she thought of the two children of M. Calmette, whose pictures never left him. I shall not attempt to go into the biography of Mme. Caillaux. She is a cool, sensible woman, without emotion or pity. She has tears only for herself. She worked with tenacity to break up her lover's home. You see the result—the mistress triumphed over the lawful spouse. They are bound up in each other—in their happiness, in their hopes, even in their murder plans.

"M. Caillaux is a man of inordinate and limitless ambition, whose power rests on his own audacity and on the fear he inspires.

"M. Caillaux omitted to tell his wife of the assurances given by President Poincaré that Calmette was incapable of printing private letters. They did not fear that. What they feared was the publication of the report by Victor Fabre on the Rochette swindle.

"The husband's violent words at the lunch table decided the wife to substitute herself for him, and she prepared the assassination with as much calm as a society woman fitting in calls between two tea parties."

"Down With Caillaux!"

Demonstrations against the Caillaux verdict occurred in several places tonight. In the Boulevards excited crowds discussing the merits of the case, grew to large proportions, and when the jury's verdict became known there were shouts of derision and cries of "Down with Caillaux!"

In one section the mob became so disorderly that mounted Republican Guards were hastily summoned to assist the police in quelling the disturbances. A large number of police and rioters were injured, and many arrests were made.

Maurice and Jean Rostand, sons of the dramatist, were among those taken into custody.

The Figaro office was also the scene of a demonstration.

After dining at home with her husband and a few friends Mme. Caillaux attired in a handsome evening gown, received a number of intimate acquaintances.

"It is Maitre Labori," she said, "to whom I owe the good fortune to be finally free. He pleaded today with all his fine talent, and I am profoundly grateful to him."

Press Condemns the Verdict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 29.—The acquittal of Mme. Caillaux rouses scanty but hostile comment. The Eclair says: "When the news was published yesterday Paris growled." Echo de Paris says: "The country will attribute the result to the baneful influence of politics."

The Figaro says: "It is the most enormous scandal of our epoch and covers the radical republic with mud and blood. It is an abominable parody of justice. Mme. Caillaux has torn an acquittal from a dazed jury, a terrified Government, and sold Judges."

The Matin gives an account of the incidents following the acquittal and refrains from comment, as does The Journal.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Shooting Due to Calmette's Newspaper Campaign Against Caillaux.

The Caillaux case, the most celebrated French trial since the Dreyfus case, began on the evening of March 16, when Gaston Calmette, editor of The Figaro, was shot in his office by Mme. Henriette Caillaux, wife of Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier and Minister of Finance in Premier Doumergues's Cabinet. He died a few hours later. The shooting was the consequence of a vigorous newspaper campaign carried on by Calmette against Caillaux.

Caillaux is an excellent financier and campaign manager. He was Premier in 1911, holding office during the Morocco crisis, and resigning in January, 1912, on account of popular dissatisfaction at the settlement made with Germany at that time.

Calmette's attacks charged, among other things, that Caillaux had used his influence to delay the trial of the swindler, Henri Rochette, in 1908, so as to give him time to escape to Mexico, and that as Minister of Finance he had promised to certain claimants against the Government $1,200,000 on condition that they subscribe 80 per cent. of that sum to the Radical campaign fund. It is said that Calmette had various letters in his possession charging that Caillaux was a tool of Germany in the Morocco crisis, which had not yet published at the time of his death.

WARBURG IS WON, HITCHCOCK THINKS

Expects Nominee for the Reserve Board to Appear Before Committee.

SECRET CONFERENCE HERE

Banker Is Made to Understand There Is No Discrimination Against Him.

TECHNICAL POINT EXPLAINED

Charles R. Crane Called to White House, Presumably to Get Offer of Jones's Place.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, who has been acting as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee during the absence of Senator Owen in Europe, had an unofficial conference in this city last night with Paul M. Warburg in which he urged on Mr. Warburg that he should appear before the committee, which has under consideration his nomination for membership in the Federal Reserve Board.

Senator Hitchcock was found at the Pennsylvania Station just as he was leaving for Washington at midnight. He seemed greatly pleased with the result of his conversation with Mr. Warburg, and said he saw no reason now why Mr. Warburg should not consent to appear before the committee.

"Did Mr. Warburg say whether or not he would do so?" Senator Hitchcock was asked.

"No," the Senator replied, "but he seemed to understand after our talk just how the committee felt toward him, and that there had been no discrimination against him, and he indicated in every way that he would be willing to appear. I believe Mr. Warburg's attitude has been changed by the explanation I have been able to make to him. I think it has been made clear to him that it is the wish of President Wilson that he should understand that no desire to discriminate against him was intended."

Senator Hitchcock had been down to Southampton, L. I., to visit his family and stopped over in the city a few hours on his way to Washington. He would not say where the interview was held.

No Discrimination Intended.

"I think Mr. Warburg's attitude," he said, "was due to the feeling that there was some discrimination in the committee against him, but generally a committee always has the privilege of inviting before it for investigation men who are nominated to Judgeships and other high offices. This is due only to a desire on the part of the Senate to acquaint itself fully with these men and what they have done.

"Personally I know that Mr. Warburg is an important man in the business and financial world, and has been connected with big things, but he has been in this country only a comparatively short time, and it is to inform itself further of his achievements that the committee has invited him before it. I think the Senate feels the same way toward Mr. Warburg as the committee feels.

"The reason Mr. Warburg felt that he had been discriminated against was probably because three of the five nominees for members of the Federal Reserve Board were readily confirmed. Two of these were officials in Washington, and there was little that could be asked of them that was not already known in official life in Washington. The third man was W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham, Ala. He wrote out for the committee a complete history of his life, and this was sufficient for its purposes."

SUGGEST A. BARTON HEPBURN.

Administration Still Hopeful of Warburg's Confirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—While the Administration is hopeful that Paul M. Warburg will appear before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to testify in regard to his appointment on the Federal Reserve Board, nothing definite has been heard from Mr. Warburg on the subject.

While the impression prevails that Mr. Warburg would be confirmed if he found it consistent with his dignity to accept the committee's invitation to appear, his continued refusal has resulted in the suggestion of others to take his place. A. Barton Hepburn of the Chase National Bank of New York was the most prominently mentioned today, though there is nothing official indicating that serious consideration has been given to any candidate other than Mr. Warburg.

Senators of the Committee on Banking and Currency were mildly shocked today to learn that Chairman Owen favored for the place his lifelong friend, the Rev. Dr. J. M. T. Johnston, a retired minister now in the banking business in Kansas City. At Mr. Owen's request Dr. Johnston appeared before the committee last Summer in support of the Owen-Glass Currency bill. Much of the anecdotal part of his testimony has been stricken from the committee's record. Quickly wearying of the academic topic assigned to him, the Rev. Dr. Johnston branched out into stories of an intimate domesticity that were received in silent astonishment by his mixed audience.

C. R. CRANE CALLED BY WILSON

Chicago Capitalist May Be Offered Jones's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Charles R. Crane, who is about to retire from the Presidency of the Crane Company, has been invited to Washington by President Wilson.

The action of the President is taken to mean that Mr. Crane will be offered the place on the Federal Reserve Board made vacant by the withdrawal of the nomination of Thomas D. Jones.

According to the intimate friends of Mr. Crane, he is not disposed to undertake the duties of a member of the Federal Reserve Board, since they would tie him to Washington. Should the President persuade him, however, to take the position, it is declared he undoubtedly would be of service in the organization and administration of the new banking and currency systems, as his long business experience would be invaluable in this connection.

President Wilson is to see Mr. Crane at the White House tomorrow.

THE ALTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Robert stores.—Adv.

AUSTRIA FORMALLY DECLARES WAR ON SERVIA; RUSSIA THREATENS, ALREADY MOVING TROOPS; PEACE OF EUROPE NOW IN KAISER'S HANDS

Notice Sent to the Powers of the Opening of Hostilities.

SERVIAN VESSELS SEIZED

Sharp Fighting Begins Along the River Drina on the Bosnian Frontier.

COUNTER INVASION PLAN

Montenegrin and Serb Armies to Invade Bosnia and Start a Rebellion There.

GREY'S PEACE PLAN FAILS

Kaiser Declines to Join in Conference to Exert Pressure on Austrian Ally.

BUT REPLY IS CONCILIATORY

And London Still Has Faith That His Influence Will Avert General Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.—Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia yesterday. The declaration was made at noon to the Servian Government by means of an open telegram. The Austro-Hungarian forces followed up the declaration by seizing two Servian vessels at Orsova, on the Danube, together with a number of boats.

The question whether the Austro-Servian war can be localized and a European Armageddon can be avoided now depends, so far as anything can depend on one man, upon Emperor William.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent referred yesterday to the hopes of the British Foreign Office that the Kaiser's personal influence would be exercised for peace. Now that Germany has refused to accept Sir Edward Grey's suggestion of an ambassadorial conference and Austria has declared war on Servia, the only hope of avoiding that greater conflict, which the whole world apprehends, lies in the conversations that are proceeding directly between Vienna and St. Petersburg, and particularly the turn which can be given them by the German monarch.

The Kaiser's Role.

THE TIMES correspondent is informed on the best authority that great hopes are based on Emperor William's influence in this direction. This information is reflected in The Times editorial this morning, which says:

"There is reason to believe that in the most exalted quarter of Germany the maintenance of European peace is warmly and honestly desired. The pressure from all manner of influential personages and groups is doubtless being exerted to overcome the pacific leanings of the Emperor. It may tax his powers of resistance severely, but in foreign affairs he is the undoubted master and he has often shown that he has a will and judgment of his own. We still hope with some confidence that they will be exerted on the side of that peace which it has often been his honorable boast he helped to keep for six and twenty years.

"Our Paris correspondent repeats that grounds exist for the belief that Germany has already given a better proof of her wish for peace than is known to France."

In London Germany's reply to Sir Edward Grey's proposal is not looked upon as a diplomatic rebuff. The tone of the reply was conciliatory, and Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador here, explained that Germany, while most anxious to co-operate with Great Britain in the attempt to find a settlement, was unable to accept the rôle of a mediator so far as the Austro-Servian dispute was concerned, as she must eschew anything calculated to create the impression that she was not in entire harmony with her Austrian ally. The German Ambassador particularly insisted on the weight which Germany attaches to co-operation with Great Britain, with a view to localizing the conflict.

The conversations at St. Petersburg between Count Szapary, the Austrian Ambassador, and Premier Sazonoff, are understood to be proceeding on a tone which gives good hope that it will be found possible to prevent the conflagration spreading beyond the present limits.

Up to a late hour this morning no definite confirmation had been received here of the various reports that Russia had begun a general mobilization.

Statements that the army corps in the west and southwest of Russia were being brought up to their war strength were accepted without hesitation as part of the precautionary measures which every country in Europe, big or small, with the exception of Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland, considered necessary. The news of the issue of orders for a general mobilization of Russian forces would mean that a great European conflict would be precipitated.

May Strike First at France.

Berlin dispatches state that Germany has made it quite clear in St. Petersburg that even "a partial mobilization" will be answered immediately by the mobilization of the German Army, which, according to one dispatch, "nothing could then hold back."

This is in accordance with what is known of the German war policy. The German General Staff does not contemplate simpultaneous campaigns on a great scale against both France and Russia. France can mobilize nearly as quickly as herself. Russia takes some weeks to mobilize and more weeks to move her armies from mobilization centres to the frontier.

Germany's safety lies in taking advantage of the slowness of Russian mobilization. She will content herself with a comparatively slight screen of troops along her Eastern frontier to hold back the Russians and will launch all her striking force against the French lines of defense, hoping to pierce them and break the back of the French armies before Russia is ready to act.

The next few hours is likely to show whether Germany thinks the extensive military movements which are taking place along the Russian side of the German-Austrian frontiers constitutes a partial mobilization.

In this connection extreme importance attaches to the statement made in a special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from St. Petersburg that Russia will declare a general mobilization if Austria occupies Belgrade.

A military expert who is acquainted with the European situation said, when shown the dispatch, that he hoped the correspondent's forecast was incorrect, for such a step would precipitate an Armageddon, as Germany could not afford to throw away the advantage which the slowness of Russian mobilization, the chief weakness of the Dual Alliance, gave her, and would immediately strike at France.

Probable Plans of Opposing Armies.

The Servians are reported to have formed a division in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar and to be concentrating strong forces on the River Lim, which runs through the Sanjak. Montenegrin troops are stated to be in close contact with the Servian forces.

The object of these movements, according to The London Times, is apparently to threaten Herzegovina and Bosnia, where the nature of the ground is favorable for guerrilla operations.

Rumors of fighting on the Drina River that forms the frontier between Bosnia and Servia, were circulated in Vienna and Berlin. Part of the Austro-Hungarian forces is expected to advance across the Drina in the direction of Kraguoyevatz. The Servian forces, on the other hand, are expected to cross into Bosnian territory with the object of raising an insurrection among the Bosnian Serbs.

It is stated on Austrian authority that the object of Austria-Hungary is to crush and disarm Servia and, in particular, capture the Servian artillery and compel Servia to reduce her army in future to inoffensive proportions.

Austria-Hungary also is determined to sieze Mount Lovtchen, a Montenegrin stronghold, which commands the important naval base of Bocche di Cattaro, despite the opposition which Italy is expected to offer to this proceeding.

Three Italian training ships now on a visit to the Clyde have been recalled.

Austrian naval concentration has been ordered at Fiume.

Black Sea Lights Out.

The Russian authorities have ordered all lights along the Russian Black Sea coast extinguished, with the exception of the Chersonesf Lighthouse near Sebastopol harbor. Sebastopol itself is open only to Russian warships.

Russia has ordered the mobilization of fourteen army corps in the neighborhood of the Austrian frontier, but these orders are understood to be merely preparatory, not final. In diplomatic circles it is stated that Germany will not reply to this partial mobilization unless a Russian army is mobilized also in the north.

Two French Cabinet councils were held yesterday. No mobilization order has been issued, but considerable military preparations are being made. All officers and men on leave have been recalled to the colors. The French Socialists have issued a manifesto calling upon the Government to use its influence in Russia in favor of peace.

Military preparations are proceeding in Holland and Belgium, with the view of maintaining the neutrality of those countries against an attack by the great powers.

Hungarian Diet Enthusiastic.

Great enthusiasm prevailed in the Hungarian Chamber when Count Tiza, the Prime Minister, announced the outbreak of war and declared the situation demanded a deed of arms, not words. Count Apponyi, leader of the Opposition, supported the Premier. The Parliament was prorogued by royal decree.

Patriotic demonstrations took place in St. Petersburg, the crowds cheering the friendly embassies and legations, including those of Great Britain and Servia.

The Times St. Petersburg correspondent reports the growth of pessimism in official circles. News of the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Belgrade would inflame public feeling. Russian statesmen are convinced that England alone can save the situation, and that Sir Edward Grey's proposals by no means exhaust all his possibilities of persuasion.

Captured Passengers Detained.

BELGRADE, July 28, (by Indirect Route.)—The Servian steamers Delgrad and Morava were seized today at Orsova, on the Danube, by Austrians. The Servian colors were hauled down and the Austrian flag hoisted. The passengers were detained.

Many Servian families have left the capital for the country districts in spite of the advice of the authorities, while there has been a great exodus of Austrians and Hungarians from Belgrade and other parts of Servia.

Perfect order prevails in the capital, the police duties having been undertaken by a corps of volunteers composed of students.

Military preparations are being carried out with feverish activity. The troops have been concentrated in fortified positions. The headquarters of the army has been established at Kragouyevatz, but in the event of necessity will be transferred to Krushevatz, ninety miles southeast of Belgrade.

Two Army Corps at the Border.

BERLIN, July 28.—Reports from the Austrian border today state that the transport of the Eighth and Ninth Austrian Army Corps from Bohemia toward the Servian frontier began yesterday, and that there was no other traffic on the Bohemian railroads except troop trains. The two army corps in Bohemia consist of thirty-two battalions of infantry with a large number of quick-firing machine guns, six regiments of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery, and two regiments of the Army Service Corps.

An unconfirmed dispatch from Gumbinnen, Eastern Prussia, to the Taegliche Rundschau, today says Russia has occupied Wirballen, Russian Poland, with a force of engineers, cavalry, artillery, and two regiments of infantry while Russian guards have been placed along all roads on the frontier. The dispatch adds that a squadron of German Uhlans has advanced to Eydtkuhnen on the Russian frontier.

AUSTRIA MAY PAUSE.

Suggestion in Paris That She May Take Some Territory and Wait.

PARIS, July 28.—According to what is believed to be responsible opinion, there remains the possibility that when Austria has occupied some Servian territory she will in a day or two announce her intention not to proceed further, but to hold what she has taken until Servia gives competent guarantees that she will observe Austria's wishes. Russia would not then be likely to intervene, it is argued, except diplomatically, and negotiations appear to be going on at the present time between Austria and Russia.

On the announcement of war tonight Paris became animated. There were patriotic demonstrations in the capital and many other cities throughout the republic, but there were also demonstrations against the war.

A large number of noted French aviators, led by Roland Garros, in a letter to the Minister of War, have offered their services.

Maurice Barres, member of the Chamber of Deputies and President of the League of Patriots, has issued a call for a big demonstration on the arrival at Paris of President Poincaré to signify affirmation of the Triple Entente and readiness for the service of France.

PEACE CONGRESS PROTEST.

Meeting Place to be Changed from Vienna to Berne.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 28.—The International Peace Association, at the request of the American delegates now here, has called a meeting for next Friday.

As a protest against the warlike action of Austria the association has decided to change the meeting place of the Universal Peace Congress in September from Vienna to Berne.

Text of Austria-Hungary's Declaration of War.

VIENNA, July 28.—Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Servia was gazetted here late this afternoon. The text is as follows:

"The Royal Government of Servia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms.

"Austria-Hungary considers itself, therefore, from this moment in a state of war with Servia.

(Signed) "COUNT BERCHTOLD,
"Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary."

Russia Announces Its Wish to Remain at Peace Yet Is Determined to Guard Its Interests.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Russian Government tonight issued the following official communication:

"Numerous patriotic demonstrations of the last few days in St. Petersburg and other cities prove that the firm pacific policy of Russia finds a sympathetic echo among all classes of the population.

"The Government hopes, nevertheless, that the expression of feeling of the people will not be tinged with enmity against the powers with whom Russia is at peace, and with whom she wishes to remain at peace.

"While the Government gathers strength from this wave of popular feeling and expects its subjects to retain their reticence and tranquillity, it rests confidently on the guardianship of the dignity and the interests of Russia."

CZAR'S FORCES MASS ON EASTERN BORDER

His Capital Expects War and Counts Confidently on England's Aid.

MOBILIZATION ORDER READY

German Official Says Its Issue Would Mean Launching of Kaiser's Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—With the actual opening of the war the localization of the conflict becomes impossible. Even if Austria-Hungary goes no further than the occupation of Belgrade by the troops thrown across the Save at Semlin, Russia will declare a general mobilization.

Already rapid mobilization is proceeding in the west and southwest, virtually from the German frontier to the Black Sea.

The gravity of the situation is reflected in the diplomatic movements in this capital. The Emperor today gave audience to both the Foreign Minister and the War Minister.

A strong opinion prevails here that in the event of the outbreak of a general European war England would actively support Russia and France, her co-partners in the Triple Entente.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The fact that Austria had declared war became known here late this evening.

Thousands of persons then gathered, and, cheering wildly, marched through the main streets to the British and French Embassies, where there were scenes of enthusiasm.

Mounted police eventually scattered the crowds, without great disorder.

Says Germany Will Strike Hard.

BERLIN, July 28.—No confirmation had been received up to a late hour this evening by the German Foreign Office or the Russian Embassy of the mobilization of army corps in Russia reported in dispatches to London.

A German official said flatly that any Russian mobilization against Austria, partially or otherwise, meant war. German mobilization orders would then, he said, immediately be issued, and when these once had been sent there would be no possibility of recalling them or of Germany resting on her arms while negotiations continued, as the strategic necessities of war on her two fronts would force Germany to strike immediately and hard.

The opinion was expressed tonight in well-informed Russian circles, however, that partial mobilization of Russian troops along the Austrian frontier was quite probable as an answer to the Austrian declaration of war on Servia.

Servian officials here appeared to think that such a step could be undertaken without evoking a German counter mobilization.

Austrian Emperor to Take Command at Vienna Headquarters.

WAR FEVER AT CAPITAL

Crowds Cheer Outbreak of Hostilities and Demonstrate at Friendly Embassies.

OUTBREAK OF FOOD RIOTS

Prices Soar as Hostilities Are Declared and the Government Steps In to Regulate Them.

MANIFESTO FROM EMPEROR

Forced to Grasp the Sword, He Says, to Defend the Honor of His Monarchy.

FRANCE FEARS A GREAT WAR

Army Moves to the Frontier—Belief in Paris That Russia Will Not Desert Servia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 28.—Upon the issue of the formal declaration of war against Servia today Emperor Franz Josef gave orders for the removal of the Summer Court from Ischl to the capital. His entourage tried to persuade him that Vienna air would not suit him, but the aged Emperor replied:

"I do not want the air of Vienna. I want the atmosphere of headquarters."

The opening of the war has caused the imposition of all kinds of restrictions upon public business. All the railways, of course, are under military control, and the telegraphs are being reserved entirely for the service of the State.

The hope is still entertained here that the war will be confined to Austria-Hungary and Servia. The report that Russia and France have intervened in Vienna is incorrect. In official circles here it is maintained that any action by those powers must be supported by the third party to the Triple Entente, namely, Great Britain. It is known that Great Britain and France do not want a European war. Peace among the great powers or war among the great powers must depend on the action of St. Petersburg.

At the Foreign Office here it is freely stated that now that war has begun Austria-Hungary will be bound to no more conditions such as she propounded prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

Food Prices Up in Vienna.

There was an abnormal rise in the price of provisions today, which caused great indignation on the part of the public, who flocked to the markets to lay in stores in anticipation of a possible scarcity. Vegetables in many cases trebled in price. Feeling ran so high that in many instances stallkeepers in the markets were mobbed or assaulted, and the police had to be called out to restore order. The authorities declare that the sudden increase in the prices of provisions and vegetables is totally unwarranted.

A permanent committee appointed to deal with the question of provisioning the country, sat today to discuss the regulation of prices in order to prevent the public being cheated. A similar meeting with the same object also was held in the Diet.

It was officialy asserted that there was no reason for apprehension with regard to the food supply, and that it was needless for citizens to start the accumulation of stores of provisions. The only effect of such procedure, it was added, would be to still further raise prices.

Official arrangements have been made to take care of families of reservists called to the colors. In the event of a reservist being killed or reported missing an allowance of about 25 cents per day for each adult and 12 1-2 cents a day for children will be continued for six months.

The Declaration of War.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, July 28.—It is with a feeling of intense relief that the people in the dual monarchy look forward to the war with Servia, which for several days has seemed to be inevitable, and

WAR DRUMS BEATING ALONG THE DANUBE—MANIFESTO BY THE EMPEROR

which was today announced in the following formal declaration:

The Royal Government of Servia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms.

Austria-Hungary considers itself, therefore, from this moment in a state of war with Servia.

(Signed) COUNT BERCHTOLD, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a verbal note to the foreign representatives, informing them of the declaration of war, and announcing that Austria would, on the assumption of similar observances on the part of Servia, adhere to the provisions of The Hague conference of Oct. 15, 1908, and the Declaration of London of Feb. 26, 1909.

Manifesto by the Emperor.

A manifesto issued by the Emperor, after stating that it had been his fervent wish to dedicate his declining years to preserving the empire from the burdens and sacrifices of war, says:

"Providence has decreed otherwise. The intrigues of a malevolent opponent compel me in defense of the honor of my monarchy and for the protection of its dignity and the security of its possession to grasp the sword after long years of peace."

The manifesto refers to the ingratitude of Servia for the support the Emperor's ancestors afforded to Servian independence; how Servia for years has pursued a path of open hostility to Austria-Hungary; how Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which injured no Servian rights, called forth in Servia outbreaks of the bitterest hatred.

"My Government," continues the Emperor, "then employed the handsome privileges of the stronger, and with extreme consideration and leniency only requested Servia to reduce her army to a peace footing and promise to tread the paths of peace and friendship."

Then recalling that it was Austrian forbearance two years ago that enabled Servia to reap the fruits of the struggle against Turkey, the Emperor says:

"The hope that Servia would keep its word has not been fulfilled; the flame of its hatred for myself and my house has blazed always higher. The design to tear from us by force inseparable portions of Austria-Hungary has been manifested with everlessening disguise."

Criminal Propaganda Denounced.

The manifesto then dwells on the "criminal propaganda, which has extended over the frontier, aiming at the destruction of the foundations of order and loyalty in the southeastern part of the monarchy and the leading astray of growing youth and inciting it to deeds of madness and high treason."

It continues:

"A series of murderous attacks in an organized and well-carried-out conspiracy, whose fruitful success wounded me and my loyal people to the heart, forms the visible and bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated direct in Servia."

Declaring that a stop must be put to these intolerable provocations, the honor and dignity of the monarchy protected, and its political, military, and economic developments guarded from continuous shocks, he says:

"In vain did my Government make a last attempt to induce Servia to desist. Servia rejected the just and moderate demands of my Government and refused to conform to the obligations forming the natural foundations of peace in the life of peoples and States. I must, therefore, proceed by force of arms to obtain those indispensable pledges which alone can insure tranquility to new States within and lasting peace without.

"In this solemn hour I am fully conscious of the whole significance of my resolve, and my responsibility before the Almighty. I have examined and weighed everything and with serene conscience I set out on the path that duty points. I trust in my people, who throughout every storm have always rallied in united loyalty around my throne and have always been prepared for the severest sacrifices for the honor, greatness and might of the fatherland.

"I trust in Austria-Hungary's brave and devoted forces and in the Almighty to give victory to my arms."

The Emperor's manifesto is addressed to all his people.

Wouldn't Accept Compliance Now.

The Foreign Office declared today that even should Servia now comply with the demands contained in the Austrian note the Government of the dual monarchy would not be satisfied. Officials at the Ministry stated that Servia's reply had made it impossible for Austria-Hungary to adhere to her former standpoint, and compliance by Servia with the demands made on her could no longer influence the course of action of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The news of the formal declaration of war ran through the city before the extra editions of the papers could reach the vendors' hands, and was everywhere greeted with a spirit which might be described as close to religious exaltation. A great crowd which constantly increased in numbers assembled before the War Ministry and cheers greeted the appearance of military officers and the Ministry officials.

Willing to Localize Conflict.

The evening papers published the following inspired statement:

"In well-informed circles the view is held that, so far as Sir Edward Grey's proposal is to localise the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia, the former can declare herself entirely agreed with Sir Edward Grey's remarks, but, regarding what he has said concerning the suppression of military operations, things have proceeded much too far to allow anything to be done in this direction.

Whether the war will be confined to the two countries cannot yet be said, but the feeling on this point in high official circles is optimistic. Even the certain knowledge, however, that Russia would intervene would not cause Austria to hesitate a moment or alter her course in the slightest.

Vienna is absolutely without news of the numbers of the troops, which the papers naturally are forbidden to print. A sharp censorship has been established over the press and all means of communication.

Advices from Belgrade say that the Servian capital is now situated at Nish, where the Skupshtina (National Assembly) met today. All the servians between 18 and 60 years able to bear arms have been called out, and mobilization is proceeding rapidly, although the peasants, who will have to leave their harvesting, are reported to be much discontented.

The Militaerische Rundschau reports sharp fighting along the River Drina, Servian volunteers attempting to cross the river being opposed by Austrian frontier troops. It also reports that the Servians fired on their own river transports by mistake, killing and wounding a number of Servian soldiers.

GERMANY REJECTS PLAN.

Doesn't Approve of English Proposal for a Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28.—Germany has practically refused to consider Sir Edward Grey's peace proposal. She bases her action on the ground that the project constitutes an unwarranted interference with the action which Austria-Hungary has begun and which she must be allowed to carry through to the bitter end.

No scheme for the cessation of hostilities, which it is declared here could only result to the advantage of Servia, could claim the support of the Kaiser's Government. The German view is that the time for outside intervention in Austria's quarrel with the Serbs will not arrive until the Dual Monarchy has extorted full expiation for the crime of Serajevo and everything therewith associated.

Designed as Counter-Proposal.

Germany's reply to Sir Edward Grey, which is designed as a "counter-proposal," is couched in more conciliatory terms than those described, but is essentially negative in its tenor. The counter-proposal takes the form of suggesting that the cause of peace would be better advanced if the "mediatory negotiations which already have commenced with the best success" were continued among the different European Governments.

Direct negotiations between the Russian, Austrian, and German Foreign Offices, it points out, are still proceeding, and this Government is of the opinion that if the efforts of the powers are concentrated at the points of chief importance, namely, St. Petersburg and Nish, the goal desired will be attained in the quickest possible manner. Germany, in the meantime, will continue to remain in close exchange of views with all the other Cabinets, with the object of preserving European peace.

It is insisted that, grave as the situation undoubtedly is, nothing has arisen to compel the view that it is entirely hopeless. "So long as Russia has not mobilized or taken any other aggressive action," was the statement made in an authoritative quarter tonight, "it would be beyond the mark to give way to utter pessimism."

Conferences at Potsdam.

The Kaiser, who is still at Potsdam, has been in conference unbrokenly throughout the day with the political, military, and naval chieftains. The Imperial Chancellor was closeted with his Majesty alone for a long time this forenoon, and had another conference with him in the afternoon, together with Gen. von Falkenhayn, the Minister of War.

The opinion prevails in Potsdam that mobilization of the German Army and war are imminent. Unusual movements of troops through Berlin are noticeable. Great lines of infantry, clad in their new gray field uniform, marched across town from the Doeberitz camp today. It is stubbornly denied that "extraordinary measures" of any sort have thus far been taken, but it is palpable that far-reaching precautionary dispositions of a preliminary nature are in full progress.

The war spirit in Berlin has cooled off, so far as "demonstrations" are concerned. The police today decided to prohibit further processions through the streets, on the ground that they interfere with traffic. The shop windows in the Unter den Linden display prints of famous German battles. The pavements are thronged with people, who gape at the pictures by the hour. The city continues feverishly excited over the prospect of war, and extra editions of the newspapers are eagerly grabbed.

Anti-War Meetings Fall Flat.

The anti-war demonstrations of the Socialist Party throughout Greater Berlin tonight fell somewhat flat. Twenty-seven meetings were held, and they were attended by about 60,000 persons, but the denunciations against Austria and protests against Germany's participation in the war were greeted only with mild enthusiasm.

The semi-contempt in which the German Army appears to hold the army of Russia is set forth in a remarkable communiqué in today's official Military Gazette. The article says:

"Just as Europe frequently underestimates the Austrian-Hungarian Army, so is the fighting efficiency of the Russian Army usually overestimated. Nobody denies that the Russian Army numerically is extraordinarily strong, but numbers, as the wars of Frederick the Great fortunately teach, do not decide. Far more important factors are the morale of the troops, leadership, armaments, equipment, topographical conditions, railway facilities, and public sentiment.

"It is perhaps not inappropriate to call attention at this hour to the fact that Russia alone never yet won a victory over an army of equal strength. In 1877 she would not even have overthrown Turkey without the help of Prince Carol of Rumania. Against the modern army of Japan in the Manchurian war Russia suffered a serious defeat. It may be interpolated here that recent press reports of the creation of five new Russian army corps is incorrect. These corps do not exist.

"Without discussing the armies of any other great powers, it can be said without boasting that the German war establishment since 1870-71 has been developed incessantly, with the utmost intensity and sleepless zeal. All military preparations for war, of no matter what sort, have been made with Germany's well-known thoroughness. It may be said without exaggeration that Germany can contemplate the gravest events with entire equanimity, in confidence in God and her own strength."

Trips of Americans Spoiled.

Berlin is full of tourists, including many Americans bound to Carlsbad, Marienbad, and other well-known Austrian spas. They were informed today that the last through trains for Austrian destinations are leaving German points tonight. After tomorrow no guarantee can be given that passengers can be transported beyond the Austrian frontier, owing to occupation of the railway lines by military trains.

Numbers of prominent German seaside resorts are being depleted of visitors, who are hurrying back home in expectation of the outbreak of war.

German Fleet Concentrated.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 28.—The German Admiralty today ordered the concentration of the German fleet in home waters.

The gathering of Ambassadors at the weekly reception of the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Jagow, late this afternoon was decidedly pessimistic, although most of the envoys had no knowledge of the Austrian declaration of war. The British Ambassador, Sir Edward Goschen, visited the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as well as the Foreign Minister, and it was surmised that he was pressing upon the German Government the necessity of action to preserve peace.

After the Socialist mass meetings tonight the crowds that had attended them converged in processions to the centre of the city, singing the workmen's "Marseillaise" and shouting "Down with war." The intention was to hold meetings in the Unter den Linden and Wilhelmstrasse, but the police had made extensive preparations to cope with this and had cordoned off Wilhelmstrasse early in the evening and several hundred foot and mounted men occupied the Unter den Linden. An enormous crowd of patriotic people, however, had jammed this section before the arrival of the Socialists and drowned their songs and cries with patriotic airs and cheers for Austria and forced the Socialists to beat an ignominious retreat.

The police were able to prevent the crowds from forming processions, but they were fully occupied in keeping them away from that end of the avenue in which the Russian and French embassies are situated.

HAGUE RULE INEFFECTIVE.

Refers Only to Naval War—Might Be Important if Greece Joins Servia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Unless Montenegro, Greece, or some other nation with a coast line takes sides with Servia, Austria's proposal that the Declaration of London apply to the present war would have very little effect. That declaration relates exclusively to naval war and contraband on the high seas, and as Servia is without a navy, a merchant marine, a port or seacoast, the declaration could interest her only in regard to shipments destined for Servia through the ports of another country.

In that limited degree Austria's offer seems to give slight favor to Servia, while no benefit in return accrues to the Dual Monarchy except from public opinion. The declaration would limit the things that might be counted as contraband of war, and that might therefore be seized by Austria on neutral merchant ships. But Servia under no circumstances would be able to seize anything destined for Austria.

If Montenegro and Greece join Servia, however, all this will be changed, and the possibility would be at once raised of Austria's capturing the American battleships Idaho and Mississippi, already sold to Greece and now in process of being turned over to their new owner. The Idaho has been transferred at Villefranche to a Greek crew and renamed the Memnos. The Mississippi, under her new name, Kilkis, is now at Newport News, Va., and will sail for Piraeus in a few days. One of her higher officers will be Louis Brown, for several years a newspaper man in Washington, who attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Map Showing Frontiers of Continental Nations Which May Be Involved in War.

FRANCE EXPECTS TO BE DRAWN IN

Officials Believe That Russia Will Not Sacrifice Prestige by Deserting Servia.

ARMY MOVES TO FRONTIER

Paris Police Ordered to Arrest Everybody Who Cries Down with Anybody or Anything.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 29.—A "big war" is almost certain, according to French opinion. This is not yet altogether reflected in the press, but is learned from the highest inside authoritative sources. The conviction is growing that there is a possibility that within ten days the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance may be testing each other's strength.

Gold is already withdrawn by the Bank of France, and last night there were no signs of the yellow metal anywhere. It is impossible to obtain anything but huge five-franc silver pieces in exchange for banknotes.

An unobtrusive movement of troops toward the eastern and northern frontiers is progressing rapidly. All leave has been withdrawn everywhere. Notice of mobilization is liable to be posted on the streets at any time. Already the main line railway stations are heavily policed, and soldiers exercise surveillance of all persons traveling to the frontiers.

However, the populace, aside from hoodlums, who have been creating nightly disturbances, is almost apathetic. Demonstrations on the boulevards in no way reflect the real feelings of calm and security. There has been no run on the savings banks, as in Berlin. Everywhere are heard expressions of complete confidence in the preparedness of the French Army.

To Stop All Demonstrations.

Prefect of Police Hennion last night decided to end what Le Temps calls "disgraceful exhibitions" by giving orders to arrest everybody who cries down with anything or any one.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from a high financial source that they have been secretly informed that the outlook for peace is not encouraging. This feeling was also expressed in a high foreign diplomatic quarter.

The opinion of those in authority is that if Russia allows Austria any definite military action against Servia she will lose tremendous world prestige. They do not believe for a minute that she intends to lose it, and therefore the Triple Entente is bound to act. No one here believes that Russia has not been ready to avenge the Austrian aggresive policy in the Balkans for the last ten years. The idea that she is likely to remain inactive now, as at the time of the Bosnia incident because of military unpreparedness, is received scornfully.

Russia Now Ready to Act.

It is pointed out that at the time of the Bosnia incident Russia talked much, but did nothing because she was hardly convalescent from the blows of Japan. Now Russia is saying little, but dispatches from St. Petersburg indicate that more than 1,000,000 men are already in the process of mobilization.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is able to state that the official feeling is that Germany is the only country in a position to restrain Austria without bloodshed. This same opinion is very skeptical that such is German intention.

Up to last night, according to the Foreign Office, no official communication had been received that fighting had commenced. Le Temps said last night:

"What does Germany want? Is it peace or war? For the third day in succession we are obliged to repeat the question. Russia will not allow the independence of Servia to be destroyed. France and England stand by Russia. On the basis of this clearly defined certainty the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna must gauge their activities."

Press Jibes at Germany.

This morning's press is somewhat less temperate. The Eclair says:

"Admitting that Germany wants at least a postponement of war, if not definite peace, nevertheless she is perhaps not displeased to put our patience to a rude test.

"We are forced to suspect that behind the quarrel between Vienna and Belgrade is a complicity which singularly enlarges the question."

The Figaro says:

"Though Germany ostensibly does not wish war, she is clearly not acting in the interest of peace. Her game is exceedingly dangerous, if she is hoping for diplomatic success by reason of Russian apathy."

The Matin says:

"If Russian calm makes European safety, it is German reserve that causes European anxiety. All the French parties are united in the effort to limit what the Socialist Party yesterday called an enterprise of violence without precedent, which will one day turn against imperialist Germanism the abuse it makes of brute force."

The Journal says:

"Germany's unwillingness to accede to Sir Edward Grey's proposals indicates clearly a desire to gain the time necessary for military preparations."

The Petit Journal says: "May it not be possible that the answer to the German puzzle is a premeditated plea for a general war? Do they wish to settle, not the Servian question, but the Slav question?"

FRANCE HAS 800,000 READY.

Considers Her Force the Equal of Germany's, Though Smaller.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—In view of the concentration of French troops near the German frontier, I collected particulars as to this country's war strength. In the event of a European war France would be able to put about 800,000 men into the field immediately.

For some time past there have been huge concentration of troops at Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort, the first class strongholds forming the advance line along the German frontier, and the garrisons or second line such as Maubeuge, La Fere, Rheims, Langres, &c., also contain large bodies of men to be moved forward at a moment's notice.

Although a large number of the men now with the colors are not yet thoroughly trained soldiers, they nevertheless have enough military experience to form valuable fighting line material. Should it become necessary to utilize the field army, the total strength would be about 1,300,000. There are twenty-one army corps, besides thirty-six complete reserve divisions and some reserve cavlary.

Though the French army is nominaly inferior to Germany's, military experience, considered with the greater fighting value of the French unit, compensates for that disadvantage.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

Urge the Government to Disregard "Occult Agreements."

PARIS, July 28.—Fifty Socialist deputies of the extreme group which has 104 members in the Chamber of Deputies met today and discussed the relations of France to the Austro-Servian conflict. Afterward they issued a declaration to the effect that the intervention of Russia would extend and aggravate the evils of war without offering any sure guarantees of benefit to Servia.

The declaration says that France, which has foregone for forty years in the interest of peace, her desire to recover Alsace-Lorraine ought not now, because of "occult agreements," allow herself to be drawn into conflict over Servia.

A committee consisting of Jean Jaurès and others was appointed to call on Bienvenu Martin, Acting Premier, with a copy of the declaration and to ask him his intentions concerning the calling of an extra session of Parliament.

The manifesto was made entirely representative of the party by all the extreme Socialist Deputies signing it.

Bienvenu Martin replied that the calling together of Parliament immediately would be useless because the Government had no statement to submit to it. He said the Cabinet was endeavoring to make effective the English proposal for mediation which sought the best means of avoiding an extension of the conflict.

Baron von Schoen, the German Ambassador, had a conference with Bienvenu Martin, Acting Premier, at the Foreign Office in the morning and the members of the Cabinet were summoned to meet later in the day.

Réné Viviana, the French Premier, who is on board the battleship La France in the North Sea, today kept in frequent wireless communication with the Foreign Office here. He is returning to France as rapidly as possible, and is due to arrive at Dunkirk tomorrow morning.

Abel Ferry, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, left Paris immediately after the Cabinet meeting to meet President Poincaré and Premier Viviani at Dunkirk.

BRITAIN PREPARES HER NAVY.

Crews of Second Fleet Filling Up—Navy Yards Are Active.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—Precautionary measures are being taken by the British naval authorities. There was great activity at Portsmouth today, chiefly in getting ships of the second fleet ready to answer a quick call. The crews are being filled and all leave is stopped. Strong infantry detachments are guarding all the magazines.

There is also considerable naval activity on the Humber. The eighth destroyer flotilla arrived and coaled. Submarines and a cruiser took up stations at the mouth of the Humber.

The tanks of the Admiralty's oil fuel depot at Killingholme have been spotted with green, black, and red paint to render them unobservable from the sea.

A flotilla of submarines and three seaplanes have arrived in Dover naval harbor.

ITALY MASSING FLEET.

First and Second Fighting Squadrons to Concentrate at Gaeta.

ROME, July 28.—It is reported that the first and second naval squadrons are forming to concentrate at Gaeta, forty miles northwest of Naples.

Italian Warships Ordered Home.

GLASGOW, July 28.—Three Italian warships, visiting the Clyde, were ordered today to return immediately to Italian waters.

WAR DRUMS BEATING IN SERVIAN CAPITAL

King Peter Ventures Back, Then Hurries to Nish to Assume Direction of Affairs.

ALL SERVIANS CALLED OUT

Business Suspended in Belgrade, but Only Hostilities Known Are Stray Shots of Border Patrols.

By MARTIN H. DONOHUE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEMLIN, Hungary, July 28.—Here at the heart of the war area no active hostilities have taken place up to the time of wiring to signalize the existence of a state of war except a few exchanges of shots between patrols on the banks of the frontier rivers, the Danube to the eastward from here and the Save to the westward.

King Peter of Servia has been back in Belgrade, his capital, on the opposite bank of the Save from here, but remained only long enough to hold a conference with his Ministers, after which he left for Nish, 150 miles south of Belgrade, there to resume full control of the affairs of state.

The Treasury, the state documents, and the Parliament have already been transferred to Nish.

The legislative body, sitting at Nish, is issuing a proclamation calling to the colors all able-bodied Servians, irrespective of age.

The streets of Belgrade today resound with the beating of drums. It is a martial city. All civil business is suspended and the banks, offices, and hotels are closed.

The last of the foreign residents of that city, mostly Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, but including two English, have just crossed to this side of the river on a steamer flying the neutral flag of Rumania.

Belgrade is nestling in the sunshine, as if it was sleeping profoundly. But Semlin and Belgrade, though within hailing distance, are not on speaking terms. The Save severs them now as the frontier of war.

Meanwhile the Servian Army gives no sign of life. No trace can be found of the existence of such an army. Several search parties which have been out have come back, unable to locate the elusive Serb. This seems to be a campaign which is to be carried out under revised rules of war. It might not inappropriately be called a game of hide-and-seek, wherein up to now the Servians do the hiding.

Belgrade is now defenseless, and could be taken at any moment by simply rowing across, by taking a steamer, or, still easier, by traversing the railway bridge, but no move has been attempted.

The enemy's capital is dominated completely by Austrian guns. The Servian artillery could be put out of action within the first day if firing should begin, but no gun is heard.

The only sign of activity I can observe in Belgrade is that displayed by the Government arsenal, the tall chimney of which throws out smoke day and night.

There is "a partial state of siege" proclaimed in Semlin. Two hundred Servian refugees from Southern Hungary are here, penniless and clamoring to be sent across to their own country. The authorities here are deliberating as to what course to pursue with regard to them, while the refugees squat by the quayside, looking across the dun-colored Save River at beloved Belgrade, so near and yet so far.

WAR RISKS ARE RAISED.

Large Amount of Insurance Done—U. S. Figures in Quotations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.—The Times this morning says:

"Underwriters yesterday did a large amount of insurance against war risks. The inquiries made were many times in excess of the previous day. There were reports of many exceptional rates being paid, but inquiries in well-informed circles showed that in many cases the same rates as ruled on Monday were being paid. These were 15 guineas per cent. against any of the four powers, Great Britain, France, Germany, or Russia, being involved in war within the next six months, 20 guineas for six powers, Austria and Italy in addition to the above, for three months, and the same rate for three months, covering eight powers, the additions being Japan and the United States.

"Later in the day, on the receipt of graver news, the rates stiffened and ranged from those quoted to 5 per cent. higher in each case.

"To cover a cargo to East Australia and New Zealand via Suez 5 shillings per cent. is charged for any nationality except Russian and Austrian. For wool and produce from Australia and New Zealand the rate was 5 shillings per cent. for British vessels and 10 shillings for others except Austrian and Russian. From India the home rate was the same as for Australia.

"For produce from Russian Baltic ports by British steamers to the United Kingdom a rate of 10 shillings per cent. was quoted.

"Of particular interest was the fact that specie and coin, shipped on German liners for Hamburg from the United States, were covered at the rate of 5 shillings per cent. The usual rate in connection with the latter is about 1 shilling per cent."

GERMANY TO ROUMANIA.

Wants to Know How That Country Stands in the Dispute.

ROME, July 28.—Authoritative advices received here from Bucharest state that Germany has asked for positive assurances from Rumania of her intentions in connection with the Austro-Servian situation.

BRITISH STRIFE FORGOTTEN.

Nation Averse to Conflict, but Ready to Aid Ally.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.—There is absolutely no enthusiasm in England for war—no desire for this particular war, which confronts Great Britain, yet there is a general belief that her obligations to her partners in the Triple Entente, as well as her interests as a great European power, will force her to support Russia and France in any steps they may take.

The dark developments of the day were received without excitement, but with the deepest gloom. The immediate effect of the war cloud is likely to be a compromise on Home Rule, as all parties feel that domestic dissensions must be settled at all costs in the face of peril from without. The demands of the Conservative papers for a general election have been wholly hushed. The Foreign Office has become the most important branch of the Government, and no one wants to risk the possibility of losing Sir Edward Grey, with his exceptional influence in the councils of Europe.

The Government is confronting the situation with calmness. There is no sign of unusual events at the Foreign Office, except that the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, who seldom visits that office, called there this evening and conferred with Sir Arthur Nicolson, Permanent Under Secretary, and the Austrian Ambassador, who came to make formal announcement of the declaration of war.

The morning newspapers realize the gravity of the menace threatening Europe. Editorially they admit that Austria is justified in chastising Servia, but they argue that any attempt to destroy Servia's sovereign rights would plunge the whole of Europe into war.

The Daily Telegraph says the German Emperor holds the fate of Europe in the hollow of his hand.

"We have before us," it adds, "the appalling spectacle of a first-class power rushing to arms, and Europe, convulsed and sick with anxiety and fear, watching impotently the conflict she will be unable to control."

The Morning Post asks:

"If Austria does not want to annex Servian territory, what is the political purpose of her war? There must be some other motive than mere revenge. It seems that Austria is deliberately challenging Russia with the approval of Germany. It is a struggle between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, and it seems difficult to decide which would be the greater misfortune—Europe's acceptance of the challenge, which would be followed by a great war, or non-acceptance and the consequent domination of the Triple Alliance."

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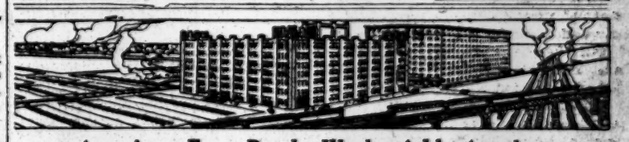

American Ever Ready Works Adds Another

New Plant at DEGNON TERMINAL

IN LONG ISLAND CITY. On the block adjoining the new Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. factory, the Amer. Ever Ready Works of the National Carbon Co. is now under construction. It is one of the most modern industrial buildings in the U. S. Occupies an entire block front, 200 ft. by 300 ft. deep, and will cost $2,000,000. 1,800 people will be employed.

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STOCK PRICES SLUMP HERE AND IN EUROPE—MORE GOLD GOING ABROAD—SUPPLY AMPLE

LACK OF MONEY MAY MAKE WAR SHORT

London Paper Points Out That Austria and Servia Have Small War Chests.

BANKERS WON'T AID THEM

Another Day of Crumbling Prices on All the Bourses of Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.—The Daily News, commenting this morning on the financial aspects of the Austro-Servian conflict, says:

"In financial circles some hope was gleaned from the fact that neither of the belligerents was sufficiently wealthy to raise money at home in order to conduct a war. They must have money, and it is unlikely that Paris or London will accommodate them, while it is doubtful whether Berlin could if she wished. It will be remembered that during the last Balkan war crisis Austria-Hungary had to face extraordinarily high terms for money raised in New York. There are many who believe that financial stringency will soon put an end to the war."

Of the day's financial developments The Daily News says:

"The most significant development yesterday was the wild fluctuation in the French exchange rate—the exchange value of British and French currency on which international trade is based. This moved so violently that business could only be transacted with the greatest difficulty. It is obvious that international trade cannot be carried on easily if the rate is unstable.

"If the international position becomes serious, the Bank of England may be compelled to protect its position by advancing the official discount rate. By raising its rate it will diminish the power of other countries to draw upon it for gold.

"There have been wild rumors of big advances in the rate. If the war is not localized and the bigger powers are involved, there will be an even greater panic on the Continent, and then anything may happen to the Bank rate.

"The financial world is anticipating the worst possible developments. Even New York, which gloated yesterday that a possible European war would benefit the United States financially and commercially, has been developing nerves. The possible benefit to the United States from a general European conflagration has been exaggerated. Europe is still the world's money centre. European investors hold enormous quantities of American securities, which they may want to convert into solid cash. The first smash might make a very big impression on the United States."

Scene as Prices Crumbled.

The Daily Telegraph, describing the scene on the street after the Stock Exchange closed, says:

"Canadian Pacifics became the centre of the storm. With bewildering rapidity they tumbled headlong to 170, dropping whole dollars at a time. At 170 the market steadied, and for a time there was comparative quiet.

"It was with painful interest that one watched the faces of those who steadily streamed into Shorter's Court. At this hour well-known dealers, who generally leave the City soon after 4 o'clock, came from their offices to watch the bewildering movements. They had been busily engaged in their offices, eagerly scanning their positions, for rumor was busy throughout the day with the best names, and fears were expressed as to the outcome of today's settlement.

"From Shorter's Court they moved into the street, to take note of fluctuations in other stocks, but interest centred chiefly around Canadian Pacifics, these being an index to Continental feeling aroused by the outbreak of hostilities. A fresh bout of weakness was soon apparent. 'Nine. Sell Canada,' came, and 169 was, of course, inferred. 'Eight. Sell Canada,' but there was no response to either offer. 'Five. Sell Canada,' was the next call, a drop of $3, and the market became utterly bewildered at the violent fluctuations.

"Very few shares changed hands, but the rapid fall was eloquently indicative of the apprehension felt in New York and elsewhere at the latest political developments.

"For a moment only the market steadied itself again, and then in rapid succession came, 'Four. Sell Canada,' 'Half. Sell Canada,' 'Three. Sell Canada,' and still no buyers. Nothing like it had been seen since 1907.

"Occasionally other shares were mentioned, such as Steel, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Erie, but by comparison with Canadian Pacifics the offers as regards these were unimportant.

"It was no pleasant sight to watch the drawn faces of those standing in Shorter's Court and helplessly noting the tumbling prices, which meant for them terrific losses. Now and again there was a slight upward turn, but it was so slight as only to suggest half-hearted buying.

"About half an hour before the close of the street market there was a slight rally, due evidently to bear covering, but it was with a sigh of relief that the closing of the cable sheds in Shorter's Court was noted.

"For a few brief hours, at least, there would be a respite from the nerve-racking tension. What the morrow was to bring forth it was impossible to tell. Ugly rumors were afloat, and the market dispersed with an air of gloom not remembered by some of the oldest dealers."

The stock markets at the opening yesterday were no more than dull, owing to the fact that the European situation was regarded as perceptibly less threatening than on the previous day, but as soon as it was discovered that the Paris Bourse was in very nervous condition, which was reflected in a further sharp fall in all securities, in which French operators were interested, nearly all themarkets soon became very much depressed, and generally speaking the final prices were the lowest of the day.

"While the foreign political situation is naturally causing great anxiety," says The London Times this morning, "yesterday's depression in the markets was chiefly due to the financial position, al the markets feeling the effect of the withdrawal of a very large sum of money by foreign banks from the House.

"Many operators suffered from these withdrawals as they led to further heavy sales for cash, the stocks most affected being Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, and Brazilian Traction common among others.

"A very sharp fall in Rio Tinto and other inter-Bourse securities, was accompanied by rumors of a failure in Paris. Many big institutions at that centre were understood to have been quite unable to execute the selling orders which they received.

"No importance was attached to the failure, announced in the House yesterday, but naturally a considerable amount of uneasiness was felt as to the outcome of the settlement here. It was feared that some small failures were inevitable, although happily there were no rumors of any important trouble, but at the time it was, of course, not known that war had been declared. Following the news that the Austria-Hungarian Government had officially notified Servia of a declaration of war, prices fell heavily in the street.

American Shares Suffer.

"Canadian Pacific Railway shares opened ⅝ lower, at 179, and the price in about a quarter of an hour fell to 177 on sales from Berlin. A large number of dealings were officially recorded between the extremes of 179 and 176, the price closing in the House about 1¾ lower, at 176½. In the early street dealings Wall Street was a seller, and the quotation dropped to 174½. On the news that war was declared the stock fell rapidly to 162, after which there was a rally to 164. Grand Trunk stocks declined further.

"American shares at the outset showed irregular movement when compared with the parity level, with such stocks as Atchison, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and United States Steel especially weak.

"Wall Street on the previous day was entirely dominated by foreign political developments, while business with London was largely prevented by the erratic course of exchange rates, which made arbitrage dealings practically impossible. Prices on this side gradually weakened, and in the afternoon no support was forthcoming from New York, so that at the official closed declines ranging up to $3 in Union Pacific, were shown.

"In the early Street dealings prices declined further, and before the whole list became demoralized Atchison fell to 94, Southern Pacific to 90, Union Pacific to 149, and United States Steel to 55½. At 8 o'clock Steel had rallied to 56⅛, and a large number of dealers were still in the Street."

BERLIN VERY NERVOUS.

Big Banks Will Support Stocks—Keeping Gold in Vaults.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28.—Although bankers insist that it is not justifiable to speak of a "financial crisis" in Germany as a consequence of the danger of a general European war, conditions have undeniably grown graver in the last twenty-four hours. Runs on savings banks have increased in intensity, and the banks are paying out gold with the utmost reluctance. In cases where an inclination to hoard gold is detected the gold is being flatly refused. Nobody can get more than 10 per cent. of his withdrawals in the yellow metal.

One factor which is causing deep concern here is the wholesale withdrawal of Russian funds from Berlin banks, which customarily have large amounts on deposit. Russian money, it is understood, is also being withdrawn from other European centres.

The discount rate of private bankers in Berlin has been increased from 3 to 4 per cent. and is now level with the Reichsbank's rate. The Directors of the Reichsbank have considered the advisability of raising their rate, but have decided that it is unnecessary for the present.

The representatives of the large banks again met in conference this morning prior to the opening of the Stock Exchange, with a view to devising fresh ways and means of arresting the panicky conditions. In case of an emergency, their full resources will be thrown on the market to support the standard stocks, which are of prime importance. Such action will be for the joint account of all the banks, the losses or profits being shared proportionately.

It is an open secret that scores of speculators are no longer able to maintain their margins and are dumping enormous quantities of stocks at sacrifice prices. The bear interest is taking advantage of this situation—a circumstance which impels the banking authorities to assert that the only crisis on the Stock Exchange is speculative.

The Exchange opened nervously today, but showed a slight recovery as the day wore on.

In the meantime the municipal savings banks in Berlin and other cities and towns had a stormy revival of yesterday's runs. The numbers of nervous depositors were vastly increased, women being notably more conspicuous than men in the long lines which formed for hours before the banks opened. Fearing disaster if money was paid out unconditionally, the savings banks decided to take advantage of their right to demand notices of withdrawals except in cases where evidence was given that the money was urgently needed.

PARIS SLUMP CONTINUES.

Rentes Quoted at 78—Close Is Near Low Point.

PARIS, July 28.—Transactions on the Bourse today were limited, and the quotations generally were about the same as yesterday's, but the tendency was downward. French 3 per cent. rentes were quoted at 78.

Prices at the close were low. Exchange on London and private discounts were not quoted.

The suspension of all trading in futures was decided on at a general meeting today of the Commercial Exchange, dealing in grains, sugar, and all commodities in bulk. This decision will remain in force until an improvement comes in the international situation.

IF YOU ARE DEAF Try The HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE

WAR SENDS STOCKS TO NEW LOW LEVELS

Urgent Selling Orders from Europe and at Home Cause Severe Declines.

DEALS PASS MILLION MARK

Large Short Interest and Ease in Money Situation Help Market—Bonds Break.

War's Effect on Our Markets.

Stocks down an average of 3 points; extreme drop, 19 points in Canadian Pacific.

Wheat up 10 cents a bushel.

Corn up 5 cents a bushel.

Cotton down $2.50 a bale.

Thirteen million dollars gold engaged for export; total of $23,600,000 in two days.

Foreign exchange rose to 4.92 for demand sterling and 4.95 for cables, new high records.

Insurance on gold shipments jumped to $1,500 per $1,000,000.

Severe declines were brought about in the stock market yesterday by urgent selling orders, both from Europe and from security holders at home. The local Exchange had to bear the brunt of European liquidation in American securities, and the suddenness of the onslaught, at a time when the air was filled with rumors of a formal declaration of war by Russia upon Austria, made it impossible for a time to check the declines.

On the whole, however, the local market was orderly by comparison with the action of foreign Bourses. Except a period around 2 o'clock, when the news indicated a general European conflict, prices went down only by fractions between sales, and orders were executed close to the last quotation on the ticker.

Transactions in the five hours passed the million mark for the first time since the handing down of the Harriman merger decision on Dec. 11, 1912. Each of two issues, Steel common and Reading, furnished more business than frequently has been done by the whole list.

So great was the demoralization abroad that all thoughts of arbitrage trading were given up. The foreign exchange market soared to a point that almost prohibited the purchase of credit abroad, and brokers did not dare attempt to realize a profit on the difference between prices here and in London. Speculative trading among the floor traders was likewise almost nil, the market being engaged for the most part in taking care of outside orders.

The Exchange floor was a seething mass of brokers and running messengers, but there was no panic and the brokers, for the most part, were engaged in the execution of commissions in which they had no personal stake. The ticker kept pace with the transactions except occasional bursts of exceptional activity.

Excitement around the Canadian Pacific post reached fever heat as the price of that stock fell away under heavy selling orders. A large amount of this issue is held in England and on the Continent, where the anxiety to realize on everything convertible into cash brought out thousands of shares bought at higher prices. From Monday's close Canadian Pacific at 2 o'clock was off nearly 20 points, and its net decline at the end of the day was 15 points. In five hours $39,000,000 was written off from the aggregate market value of Canadian Pacific's $260,000,000 of common stock.

Almost without exception the stocks dealt in established new low levels for the year. The average price of fifty active issues went down to a point not previously equaled since 1908. Many issues sold lower than they had during the trouble in 1907. A list of the issues in which transactions exceeded 5,000 shares, with the day's final loss, the extreme decline from the previous night's close, and the last price, is appended:

Sales.		Net Loss at Close.	Extr. Dec.	Last Price.
80,600	Amal. Copper	5¼	5¼	50½
11,100	A., T. & S. F.	3	4½	92½
16,500	Baltimore & Ohio	4	5	73¼
9,800	B'klyn R. T.	2¼	3⅜	87
67,200	Can. Pacific	15	19⅜	161⅜
6,000	Ches. & Ohio	1½	3⅜	45
10,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	4⅝	5⅞	91½
7,900	Chino Copper	3	3	33½
20,500	Erie	2¼	3¼	21⅞
9,200	Great Northern pf.	2½	4	118
15,000	Lehigh Valley	2⅜	4⅜	131½
15,800	N. Y. Central	1⅞	3⅜	81⅜
5,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½	1⅞	52½
15,200	Northern Pacific	4¼	5	103½
15,800	Pennsylvania	1⅞	2½	108½
126,500	Reading	4⅜	5¼	154
58,000	Southern Pacific	3⅝	4½	88⅞
14,100	Southern Railway	1½	2⅝	17⅞
90,800	Union Pacific	5¼	5¼	119
200,700	U. S. Steel	3½	5⅞	55⅝
8,800	Utah Copper	1¼	2¼	53
8,700	Westing. E. & M.	2¼	2⅝	74½

The ability of the New York market to take up the big blocks of stocks dumped here was helped by the existence of a large short interest, which was glad of an opportunity to cover at a profit. It was also helped by the ease in the money situation. Call money at no time went above 3½ per cent., and the ruling rate was but 2¼ per cent.

Bonds in some cases broke almost as badly as stocks, Chesapeake & Ohio convertibles dropping 5 points, Atchison convertibles 3¼, and Burlington general liens 1⅛.

WHEAT UP; COTTON DOWN.

War Declaration Demoralizes the Commodities Markets.

The war news demoralized the wheat, cotton, and coffee markets yesterday. It came about noon, and from then to the close of the Exchanges excitement ran high, wheat rising more than 9 cents a bushel, cotton breaking $2.50 a bale under the quotations of the previous night for the July option, and coffee showing a loss of from 60 to 65 points.

The rapid rise in wheat was due to the anticipation of heavy demands on the American harvest in case of war. All Balkan wheat, at any rate, will be withdrawn from the world's markets. It was in any case below expectations this year, while the American crop is likely to be a record one.

The fluctuations in the wheat market had not been equaled since the days of the famous Leiter deals, and even then prices seldom moved as rapidly. When the market opened prices were inactive, as traders were awaiting definite news. The news of the war declaration arrived soon after 12 o'clock, and prices began to rise. As the shorts rushed for cover a new heavy buying movement set in. Brokers bought frantically, and prices jumped so rapidly that it was difficult to follow the quotations.

In less than an hour a six-cent advance was attained, and excitement was at fever heat. Then came a reaction. Some of the more conservative buyers thought prices had gone too high, and profit taking began. This sent the price down from 2 to 4 points.

Soon a rumor said that Russia had declared war on Austria, and there was even greater excitement than at noon. Prices rose sharply, and at the close the price bid for July wheat was $1.02, or 9¾ cents higher than at the close on Monday.

In the Cotton Exchange the war news had exactly the opposite effect. It was felt that a great European war would cut the demand for cotton. The market opened from 5 to 18 points lower in sympathy with Liverpool cables, to remedy which a slight bull movement on the strength of bad crop reports from Texas had little effect. Then when the news of the Austrian declaration of war came the market went to pieces, and rumors of other nations being involved increased the nervousness. At the close the quotation for July cotton was 11.73@11.74c. Monday's closing was 12.23@12.27c.

The Coffee Exchange was also hard hit. There it was feared that war would curtail the financial assistance Brazil needs, and might possibly bring about the dislodgment of the valorization holdings to furnish the funds to buy gold. Transactions were comparatively small, and after a short burst of excitement the Exchange settled down again. The closing quotations for July coffee were 7.31@7.32c, as against 7.96@7.98c on Monday, and the general loss was from 60 to 65 cents.

Sale Thursday, July 30

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

(Tomorrow) THURSDAY

Final Price Reductions

Men's Silk Shirts

Satin Striped Tub Silk, Pebble Crepe and Habutai

In neat or novelty colored stripes, in all desirable shades, custom finish. *Heretofore $5.00.* **2.75**

Men's Silk Shirts

Of Heavy Satin Striped Tub Silk, or Crepe de Chine

Of colored stripes, negligee or novelty tucks, also white habutai. *Heretofore $6.00 and $7.50.* **3.75**

Men's Negligee Shirts

Of imported Scotch madras, cotton crepe, Russian cord and silk mixtures, also Tennis Shirts in white or colors, regular or half sleeves. *Heretofore $2.00 and $3.00.* **1.35**

Men's Pajamas

Regular or middy models of imported madras and plisse crepe in solid colors or neat colored stripes. *Heretofore $2.00 and $2.50.* **1.15**

Men's Bathing Suits

Of pure worsted in plain navy or navy and white; Shaker knit in plain black, navy or Oxford and white, also green and brown heather mixtures. *Heretofore $4.00 to $5.00.* **2.50**

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

OUR STOCK OF GOLD EXCEEDS A BILLION

Treasury Can Meet Any Demand That May Be Made, Government Officials Declare.

GREATEST STORE IN WORLD

Treasure Chests of European Nations Insignificant in Comparison—Outflow No Embarrassment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Treasury officials are watching very closely every angle of the gold situation as affected by the shipments of American gold abroad. But they assert that they are not worried over these shipments, and that every demand made upon the Government for gold will be met and can be met without embarrassment.

In view of the great difficulties experienced by bankers in obtaining insurance for gold shipments to Europe because of the Austro-Servia conflict, and the perils of transit in case of a general European war, Secretary Daniels was asked tonight if there were any circumstances under which the Government would allow the use of a warship for the safe carriage of gold abroad.

"No," replied the Secretary. "Certainly not, unless the President and the Secretary of the Treasury should ask for such use of a warship. Such a thing has never been suggested and would be a brand-new proposition. No such thing was ever dreamed of by our department."

Mr. Daniels said that at such a time as the present, when the United States naturally would preserve an attitude of strict international neutrality, very careful consideration would have to be given to any proposal for the use of an American warship for the shipment of gold abroad.

The supply of gold bars at the New York Sub-Treasury having given out today and the use of coin resorted to, Treasury officials were asked whether more gold bars would be shipped to replenish the supply. John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, said:

Can Meet Any Demand.

"No details of the shipment of gold bars will be made public, because we do not consider it good public policy to announce when bars or coin are to be shipped to New York or elsewhere. We do not think we ought to tell what the Government is doing in the matter of gold movements. There are several reasons why that would not be wise.

"But," continued Mr. Burke, "you can say that the Government stands ready to meet any demand for gold that may be made upon it, and that the Government is in a position to do this. Whether the demand will be met with gold bars or with gold coin we do not care to discuss. We have a stock of $1,280,000,000 of gold in bullion and coin. That is more gold than any other country in the world possesses and almost twice as much as the stock of gold of any two other countries. We could meet a demand for nearly $300,000,000 of gold for shipment abroad and would still have a billion left. We have $400,000,000 of gold in the mint in Denver, nearly as much in Philadelphia, with stocks of gold in Washington, New York, San Francisco, and other places.

"The shipment of gold will not embarrass the Treasury in any way. The Treasury was never in better condition."

Mr. Burke said that some time ago certain bankers, making inquiries of a Treasury official as to gold, were told that a shipment of gold bars was being made from Denver. These bankers were able to turn their information to pecuniary account. There were complaints from banks that had not obtained the information. After this incident, Mr. Burke said, strict orders were issued that no information was to be made public at the Treasury regarding gold shipments.

Not Due to European War.

According to Treasury officials, the present heavy exportation of gold has no connection with the war in Europe. The shipments, they say, are being made to pay our obligations abroad, and are usual at this time of year, although they are slightly larger, due to the increased importations in the last six months.

The suggestion has been made that future shipments might be controlled under the new Currency act by reason of the ability of the Reserve Board to change the discount rate. In the present emergency, however, there is no way to stay the flow toward Europe. The shipments, it was said, merely represented the cancellation of obligations.

The Treasury's gold supply at the close of business on July 27 represented $1,288,216,783, divided as follows: General fund, $84,303,914; currency trust funds, $1,051,912,869; greenback reserve fund, $150,000,000.

At the end of the same business day the gold coin and bullion stored were as follows: Philadelphia, $293,324,193.28; San Francisco, $130,466,248.52; Denver, $470,574,482.68; total, $903,364,824.48. The remainder of the supply, representing $384,851,959, is on deposit in Sub-Treasuries of the United States, subject to quick disposition.

The latest report from Germany shows that the Berlin Government has a war fund of $60,000,000 in addition to a gold supply of $327,770,000. Russia has the largest gold reserve of any of the European nations, amounting to $882,500,000. France comes next with $808,500,000. England's gold reserve amounts to $197,999,535. Austria-Hungary is prepared for war with a reserve of $261,500,000. Italy has a reserve of $228,500,000. These are the latest figures available at the office of the Director of the Mint, and they represent the condition of two weeks ago. The available gold of Germany and England will be increased by the heavy exportations.

Treasury officials, instead of being alarmed over the increasing exportation of gold, see in the conditions abroad a return of the gold in the next year with heavy interest. Those familiar with the operations of trade balances declare that a war in Europe would end the increasing importation of manufactured goods from Germany and force the powers at war or preparing for it to buy in the American markets. It is believed by some officials here that if the great powers are drawn into the war and the struggle extends over a period of five or six months or more the United States would get back its $100,000,000 of actual gold with millions more in trade balances. The demand for American food and manufactured products would be so great, it was said, that even the war tendency abroad to hoard gold would be overcome.

TO SHIP $13,000,000 MORE GOLD TODAY

Most of It in Coin, Sub-Treasury Stock of Gold Bars Being Exhausted.

EXCHANGE AT RECORD RATES

Insurance Soars and War Risks May Check Outflow—Gold F. O. B. New York Suggested.

The demoralization of the foreign exchange market was completed yesterday by a further advance in both cable and demand rates and by such an increase in marine insurance rates as to complicate exchange transactions based on the gold export movement. Following the shipment of $10,600,000 in gold bars on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie yesterday, an additional $13,000,000, mostly in gold coin, was engaged at the United States Sub-Treasury to go to London and Paris today on the Carmania and La Savoie.

Cables on London yesterday sold at 4.95, and demand at 4.92. Franc cables on Paris were quoted at 5.00, which is an unprecedented figure, but even at that price bankers had none to sell. Marks were quoted at 96⅛. All of these quotations were so high as to prohibit dealings.

Max May, a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who has handled foreign exchange since 1878, said that he never had seen a time when the demoralization approached that which now exists. At the quoted figures gold could be exported to any part of the globe at a profit.

The last of the stock of gold bars in this city, amounting to $2,500,000, was engaged by Lazard Freres on Monday night and was withdrawn yesterday. It will go to Paris. Other gold shippers had to take coin, of which the Treasury Department has about a billion dollars stored in various parts of the country. From the Sub-Treasury in New York $13,525,000 was withdrawn yesterday, $750,000 to go to Canada.

Destination of the Gold.

Today's shipment of $13,000,000, most of which is to go out on the Carmania, is made up of these amounts:

To London—$5,000,000 by the Guaranty Trust Company, $1,000,000 by Bernhard Scholle & Co., $2,000,000 by Kidder, Peabody & Co., $1,000,000 by the National City Bank, $750,000 by Goldman, Sachs & Co., and $750,000 by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

To Paris—$2,500,000 by Lazard Freres.

In the event of the present situation being further complicated by the active entrance into the quarrel between Austria and Servia of any one of the powers it is considered probable that an end will be put to the outflow of gold by inability of the snippers to get war insurance. Gold is contraband of war, and the loss to the underwriters throughout the capture of a single shipment of the size sent out yesterday would wipe out all profits from insurance of this class over a long period of years.

Gold has been shipped at a rate of 5 cents on $100, but yesterday the insurance went up to 15 cents. That rate, if applied against all of the gold going out today, would mean a premium of $19,500 on the two cargoes. As a matter of fact, the premium advances as the amount consigned on a vessel increases. On the first few millions insured a lower rate applies, and the underwriters are unwilling to insure more than about $10,000,000 going in one bottom.

Risks Divided at Lloyd's.

Percy Chubb, of Chubb & Sons, marine underwriters, said yesterday that he had never known a time when the rate on gold was as high as at present. Today's risks were arranged after cables to head offices abroad, and were divided among several companies in Lloyd's. Late engagements yesterday were in some cases nullified owing to inability to get insurance. Mr. Chubb said that in the event of the powers being drawn into war no insurance would be granted on gold consigned to the belligerents.

One reason for the advance in demand sterling is found in the uncertainty of the sellers of being able to get gold delivered on the other side. If a banker were to sell exchange in the expectation of delivering gold coin in Europe to meet the bills and were then to find it impossible to get insurance it would become necessary to assume a big loss in buying exchange to cover the amount sold.

The head of one of the big banks engaged in the gold movement said that his institution would not attempt to ship more of the precious metal if it should become necessary to write war risks on it. In such a case, if the foreign bankers want gold they will have to accept it delivered on board a vessel at the dock in New York, and assume the risk of its safe arrival.

CANADIAN EXCHANGES CLOSE.

Montreal and Toronto Greatly Affected by War News.

MONTREAL, July 28.—The Stock Exchange was not in session this afternoon.

General weakness of the market and panicky conditions were the reasons given by the governors for the closing. The group of power stocks was especially weak, Montreal Power falling off 11 points.

Canadian Pacific Railway was heavily traded in and lost several points.

TORONTO, July 28.—Trading was suspended on the Toronto Stock Exchange this afternoon. Whether the Exchange will resume tomorrow morning depends, the govefnors said, upon the conditions on London and other European Exchanges.

Heavy Run on Vienna Savings Bank

VIENNA, July 28.—Today's settlement on the Bourse passed off smoothly without any failure. A run, which started yesterday on the First Austrian Savings Bank, the most important institution of the kind in the dual monarchy, continued today. The bank paid out $1,200,000 to 7,000 frightened depositors, but matters were partially balanced by new deposits, amounting to $400,000. Officials said the bank was prepared to meet all demands.

Weber and Heilbroner

Last But Not Least Is This Sale That Begins To-Day

To-Day the Entire Weber and Heilbroner Spring and Summer Stock, except Dress Clothes, Goes on Sale at the Following Reductions:

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits at $16.50.
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits at $19.50.
$35 and $30 Suits at $23.50.

$40, $35 and $30 Suits at $26.50.
$45 and $40 Suits at $32.50.
No charge for alterations.

It is well to be last, when there is a reason for it.

You may have noticed that the Weber and Heilbroner clearance sale of clothes IS THE LAST ONE to be announced in New York.

There is a good deal of human interest and fashion philosophy back of this fact. You have observed that clothing "clearances" and "sales" begin in certain quarters as soon as the curtain has gone up in the Spring.

The "farewell appearance" of a prima donna is not more frequent.

* * *

But these clothes are made with a PURPOSE—to meet a demand which runs WELL THROUGH THE SEASON. They are designed to fill a niche in the metropolitan clothing world never before occupied. They are no more concerned with other clothing sales than they are with the styles of Kalamazoo.

From our careful selection and purchase of the cloth, up to your purchase of the suit, the "sale" method of merchandizing is ENTIRELY OUT OF HARMONY with Weber and Heilbroner clothes.

It would be utterly impossible to set about manufacturing these suits with a purpose of offering them at the clearance prices quoted above.

Only WHAT REMAINS AT THE SEASON'S END can be thus offered—and MUST BE thus offered, in order that the whole of the stock may be cleared out and the NEW SEASON'S stock be unembarrassed by the presence of any of last season's goods.

Because they are NEVER OFFERED AT A REDUCTION, except at the end-of-the-season clearance, their reputation is kept as clean as their style.

* * *

These clothes have now fulfilled their mission at their regular prices, with an unbroken record of consecutive increase in sales.

They again have shown New Yorkers that it is possible to follow faithfully in the tracks of the fashionable custom tailors of this city in the production of ready-to-wear clothes which may be sold at reasonable prices.

* * *

Not one garment is brought into this stock for the purposes of a sale. It is OUR ENTIRE REGULAR STOCK AND OUR REGULAR STOCK ONLY—no restrictions, no reservations and no additions.

And never have we gone into a sale with an assortment which will prove so satisfactory—for the line has been kept up, right to the present moment.

There are the thinnest and coolest of Summer suits—all the fashionable extra thin fabrics, with skeleton linings—many of them tastefully silk lined.

What is more to the point, there are many suits of MEDIUM WEIGHT, such as are worn late in the Autumn, and for all-the-year-round wear, by ar increasing number of men.

* * *

There is a splendid assortment of flannel suits—both white and striped flannels, having all the distinction in cut and fabric of the very expensive made-to-order flannel suits—just now most useful for vacations and seaside resorts. There are silk pongees and mohair suits.

There are blues and grays in great variety—the modest "staples" as well as the season's choicest plaids, checks, stripes and mixtures.

* * *

All our suits are made by the same tailors—the lowest priced and the highest. If you are prompt you will find for $16.50 and $19.50 suits which, in addition to ALL THE QUALITY that possibly can be put into clothes made to sell at $25 and $30, present the style of this season's New York tailors who charge $75 and $80 for their suits.

THESE ARE THE BARGAINS WHICH THE NEW YORK MAN WHO IS NOT A BARGAIN-HUNTER RECOGNIZES; AND THEY SHOULD PROVE QUITE AS ACCEPTABLE TO THE OUT-OF-TOWN MAN SOJOURNING IN NEW YORK.

Five Clothing Stores

27 New Street — 44th and Broadway — 241 Broadway, at City Hall — 42nd and Fifth Avenue — 28th and Broadway

All stores close Saturdays at 2 P. M. during July and August

RIKER-HEGEMAN
Reliable Drug Store Service

FAMILY REMEDIES

Reading Riker Ads. and taking advantage of Riker prices is an easy way to practice household economy.

Allen's Foot Ease.....17c
Beli-ans (Papayans)..19c & 55c
Blue Jay Corn Plaster.12c & 20c
Borine, magnum size.....$1.00
Beecham's Pills .....10c & 17c
Benger's Food .....50c & $1.45
Brandreth's Pills 15c
Bromo Seltzer.9c, 19c, 39c & 69c
Calocide Compound 20c
Carter's Liver Pills.....14c
Cascara Compound Tablets, John's 19c
Cascarets .....10c, 19c & 39c
Castoria, Fletcher's 22c
Crudol .....20c & 40c
De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills .....40c & 75c
Diapepsin 38c
Doan's Kidney Pills.....39c
Empress Improved Instantaneous Hair Color Restorer $2.00
Ex Lax .....10c, 19c & 38c
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites 69c & 96c
Father John's Medicine.39c & 69c
Glyco Thymoline.19c, 37c & 73c
Horlick's Malted Milk, 38c, 74c & $2.95
Imperial Granum, 20c, 52c, 80c & $2.10
Jad Salts 65c
Kilmer's Swamp Root.35c & 65c
Liquid Peptonoids 78c
Listerine .....17c, 33c & 59c
Maltine and Combinations...75c
Mentholatum .....20c & 39c
Mellin's Food .....35c & 55c
Omega Oil .....9c, 19c & 32c
Pepto Mangan, Gude's.....74c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound 67c
Riker's Sarsaparilla 75c
Radway's Ready Relief.39c & 74c
Westphal's Auxiliator.25c & 50c

B-K

A few drops in a bowl of water placed in your ice chest will destroy fish smells and bad odors. Use B-K to purify garbage cans, cellars, wash bowls and floors. The bottle, 25c, 50c and $1.00.

JAYNES' DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Promptly relieve dyspepsia, indigestion and sour stomach. Harmless, effective and pleasant to take. Box.... 40c

Riker's Septone

A hair tonic of unequaled excellence which generously supplies the nourishment needed for healthy scalp and hair. Effectually destroys all germ life, protects the scalp from dandruff, prevents hair from falling, preserves its youthful color and gloss. Septone is not only good for thin hair, but stimulates and sustains the most luxurious growth. Per bottle 75c and 25c

IVOLIN STATIONERY

A fine, high-grade writing paper. Made from "all rag stock," loft dried and linen finished. We consider it superior to any on the market at the price. Box of 24 sheets, 24 envelopes 25c

IVOLIN WRITING PADS

Small and large, each.....15c

GENTLEMEN'S CLUB

A plain, mannish, "smooth-writing," high-grade linen finish paper. Box of 24 large sheets, 24 large envelopes 40c

RIKER

Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores
Mail Order Dept., 200 Broadway, New York City.

Expert service in furnishing your offices. Better value, correct effect, improved efficiency. See

Charles E. Matthews
"The Desk Man"
31-33 East 28th Street
Also Commercial Stationery.

SERVIA A PIGMY TO AUSTRIA ON A WAR FOOTING

WHEAT PRICES SOAR ON CHICAGO BOARD

European War Causes Advances of Nearly 10 Cents and Turnover of 100,000,000 Bushels.

ENRICH FARMERS $90,000,000

Pit a Howling Mob, and Fortunes Made or Lost in Seconds—Heavy Margins Called For.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The declaration of war by Austria against Servia and fears that all the great powers of Europe might become involved sent wheat prices up nearly 10 cents a bushel today. The advance added $90,000,000 to the value of the wheat held by the farmers in this country; the increase within thirty days has totaled $135,000,000.

No such excited trading has been known on the Board of Trade since the Spanish war, when Joseph Leiter was running his wheat deal, and the price went to $1.85. Advances and declines came so rapidly that fractions were at times lost sight of. Fluctuations of 2 cents a bushel within as many minutes were common. Traders were unable to keep track of the prices. The market recalled the days of the Franco-Prussian war, with their advances of 10 or 15 cents day after day.

The war scare ran up the wheat transactions on the Chicago board to a total of nearly 100,000,000 bushels. Although failures were momentarily looked for, none was announced. Tonight, however, margins were being called for right and left, and it seemed certain that the volume of business tomorrow would be greatly restricted. How hazardous the situation was deemed was shown by the action of leading firms in demanding that all customers put up margins of 20 cents a bushel on every trade.

Stories of fortunes made and lost today were numerous, but in most cases were not well verified. The most specific case of sudden riches was that of an obscure pit trader who actually pocketed $25,000 which he had netted in five minutes.

Hundreds of spectators thronged the galleries and looked down upon the traders who struggled and tumbled about in the pits. The uproar made by the brokers was plainly audible in the streets surrounding the board, and, notwithstanding the day was delightfully cool, the traders were dripping with perspiration.

In some quarters there was a disposition tonight to regard the calling of margins to the extent of 20 cents a bushel as next door to the action of European and Canadian authorities in locking the doors of Exchanges outright. The effect of demanding such protection for brokerage houses, it was said, would be to restrict speculation to a minimum and to shut off ventures from small calibre traders who might easily work far-reaching damage by not standing by obligations.

Within less than thirty days wheat prices have advanced 14 to 15½ cents. The advance today carried wheat, corn and May oats to the highest prices of the season. July wheat closed at almost the top for the day at 92¼ cents, September at 92⅝, December at 95⅝, and May at 99 cents.

The oldest men in the trade said that they never had been confronted with such a serious situation as now exists in the wheat trade of the world. The United States has a surplus of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell. Europe is short and has bought 75,000,000 bushels in this country so far this season. Exports are at the record notch. A general war in Europe might prevent our exporting large quantities, as the ports might be blockaded.

Many traders took the view that England would be our main customer in case of a general blockade. England, it is held, could close the North Sea and the Straits of Gibraltar and prevent other nations from obtaining supplies from North and South America. In such case a bull market could not be expected. Should there be no restriction on exports from this country, and Russia and the Danube be shut off from exporting wheat and other grains, grain men believe prices might advance to a higher point than for years.

The war scare caused traders to recall the shortage in the crops of Europe. The Hungarian wheat crop is 127,000,000 bushels—25,000,000 bushels short of last year. Russia's Spring wheat crop is short 152,000,000 bushels, and there is also a large deficit in her Winter wheat yield. Every country in Europe has less wheat than last year, and very small stocks.

To make the position stronger for the foreigners who have bought heavily of wheat in the United States, there is a reduction of 25,000,000 bushels from the early estimates of the wheat crop in the Dakotas and Minnesota and of 50,000,000 bushels in the Canadian Northwest, due mainly to extreme heat, drought, and black rust, the latter being most prevalent in the Dakotas.

It has been so popular to sell wheat short on the theory that the record crop of 930,000,000 bushels this year would make extremely low prices that the speculative trade has been caught. They ignored all bullish conditions and did not think an advance possible. Today's advance was due largely to covering by shorts and buying to protect daily and weekly privileges.

An advance of more than 4 cents in the last half hour was attributed to the rush of buying caused by a report that Russia had declared war on Austria, and that Great Britain was mobilising its fleet.

Corn shared in the excitement, and advanced 1½ to 2¼ cents. Dry weather over the corn belt and damage to the crop in the South had as much an effect as the war talk. Provision values were 10 to 25 cents per hundred pounds higher on the war talk, but there was no excitement.

C. H. Canby, President of the Board of Trade, said tonight:

"This is what might be described as a 'fear' market, based on apprehension of what may occur. The opening market tomorrow will be determined entirely by the character of the war news received. In the event of war involving the big European nations I think the wheat market in this country ultimately would be weakened after the first scare had passed away. I think there is not a possibility of wheat going to $2 as a result of the war."

LONDON MARKET PARALYZED.

Great Tension Shown as Prices Rise Rapidly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The Liverpool Millers' Association has advanced the price of flour a shilling a sack. In the Baltic Exchange, the great wheat-dealing centre, business was as much disorganized today as in the Stock Exchange. The tension has shown itself in business paralysis as prices leap up.

In the event of a widespread European conflict wheat and other foodstuff prices would rise to a high level. For one thing Russia would cease to export cereals.

James Speyer Arrives in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28.—James Speyer, the New York banker, has come to Berlin from Carlsbad, in order to be in closer touch with the financial situation due to the danger of serious European complications.

HOW THE ARMIES COMPARE.

Austria Has 2,000,000 Men; Servia at Best 300,000.

The present struggle in the Near East, in the event that none of the other great powers becomes involved, is a struggle between an army of about 2,000,000 men on one side against an army of about 250,000 on the other. Austria-Hungary, the aggressor in the present conflict, can, if necessary, hurl against the smaller and weaker nation a mighty force of nearly 2,000,000 trained soldiers and partially trained reservists. In addition to this great force she also has available for service but unorganized, perhaps 3,000,000 more men of military age.

The peace establishment of Austria has in all about 390,000 men, while in the first, second, and third reserves the total number of soldiers is about 1,800,000 men.

Against this mighty force are pitted the armies of Servia, which do not number 300,000 men of all lines, organized as well as unorganized. The regular army of the little Serb kingdom has about 32,000 men, while the total strength of the reserve forces is about 208,000, making a trained fighting force of about 240,000 men. Add to this approximately 60,000 unorganized reserves, and you have the total fighting strength of the Servian Crown.

On the other hand, most of the fighting men of Servia are veterans, who have just emerged from the triumphant war waged by the Balkan States against Turkey, and the war against Bulgaria that followed the defeat of the Turks and the breaking up of the Balkan Confederation. Army officers in New York are agreed that these splendidly trained veterans are quite certain to give a fine account of themselves, and there are many who believe that Austria has a job on her hands that will prove more difficult than the statesmen at Vienna think.

According to official advices received from the Balkans, Greece has promised and is ready to send 100,000 men to the assistance of her Balkan ally, and these Greeks, if they are called into service, will add just that many more trained veterans to the Servian cause. Montenegro is also reported ready to back Servia with her little army of wonderful fighting men, and this would mean about 50,000 soldiers, who, as fighters, are admittedly the equal of any in the world. The addition of these 150,000 Greeks and Montenegrins would mean an army opposed to Austria of about 400,000 men.

Then, of course, there is Russia looming up as the supporter of Servia. Should that nation intervene for the protection of her weaker Slav sister, it would mean the addition of a standing army of 1,290,000 men, about 3,300,000 Russian reservists, a total force of more than 5,500,000, the greatest single army the world ever has seen. Back of this mighty Russian force is another but unorganized Russian force of 5,200,000 men.

The interference of Russia also would mean the participation of Germany in the conflict as an ally of Austria, which, in turn, might draw France into the struggle as the ally of Russia, and then Italy would join as the third member of the Triple Alliance, with a possibility of England coming in as the third member of the Triple Entente. The line-up in that event would be Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy against Russia, France, Great Britain, Servia, Greece, and Montenegro. The staggering totals of armed forces that such a war would bring into action is best understood when expressed in figures. Here they are, the first table being the figures that show the fighting strength of the nations that make up the Triple Alliance:

	Peace. Strength.	Total War Strength.	Available Unorganized.
Austria-Hungary	390,000	1,610,000	2,000,000
Germany	870,000	4,430,000	5,200,000
Italy	250,000	950,000	1,200,000
Total	1,510,000	6,990,000	8,400,000

	Reserves.	Available Unorganized.
	3,000,000	
	1,000,000	
	1,200,000	
	5,200,000	

Add the totals of the war strength of these nations to the total of the available but unorganized forces and the total reaches the stupendous figure of 13,600,000 trained and untrained men.

The armies of the Triple Entente, including those of Servia, Greece, and Montenegro, would be as follows:

	Peace. Strength.	Total War Strength.	Available Unorganized.	Reserves.
Russia	1,290,000	3,300,000	5,500,000	5,200,000
France	720,000	3,280,000	4,000,000	1,600,000
Gr. Brit.	254,500	476,500	2,000,000	2,000,000
Servia	32,000	208,000	240,000	60,000
Greece	25,000	125,000	150,000	200,000
Monte'gro.	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,371,000	7,389,500	10,620,000	8,460,000

The total war and unorganized strength of these nations reaches 19,080,000 men, giving to the Triple Entente group an advantage of 5,480,000 men. The Triple Entente group has a war advantage of 2,220,000 men.

Then the navies of these nations would play an important part in the struggle, and here again Great Britain's great sea organization would give an overwhelming advantage to the powers that would be allied against the Triple Alliance group.

CHICAGO SERBS ALERT.

More Than 5,000 Anxious to Return Home for War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—When it became known today that war had been declared between Austria and Servia there was great excitement in the foreign colonies here. Business practically was suspended in the districts where the Servians, Croatians, Bosnians, and Bohemians live, while men and women gathered in groups on the corners and discussed events.

Servians of this city will not be recruited into military organizations, according to the leaders of the Servian colony. Instead, those who want to go back to fight the Austrians will return as individuals and find service wherever they can. This is the present plan until the authorities in Servia can show a way for American Slavs to reach Servia without crossing Austrian territory or the territory of a close ally of Austria which might detain any large body of Servians passing through on their way to the war.

Steamship offices today were swamped with demands for information regarding outgoing vessels from New York and scores of reservations were made. Leading Servians said that from 5,000 to 6,000 Servians in and around Chicago were anxious to return and bear arms for their native country. More than 3,000 Servians employed in the United States Steel Mills at Gary, Ind., today pledged their loyalty to King Peter and sent him a cable dispatch offering their services as soldiers. They also pledged funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Representatives of Servian societies in the Bay district soon will meet here in response to a telegram received yesterday from Prof. Pupin of New York, Servian consul general asking for funds to aid Servia in the war with Austria. Prof. Pupin's message was as follows:

"It seems as if war is inevitable. Organize a committee for collection of funds. Act energetically."

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—George Ritter von Grivicic, the Austro-Hungarian Consul here today received orders to have all members of Austro-Hungarian first military reserve who now live in this city in readiness to return and take their place in the army.

The first reserve is made up of men between the ages of 21 and 28 and it is estimated that there are 5,000 of them in Philadelphia.

SERVIANS SOUGHT KAROLYI.

St. Regis Clerk Hurriedly Sent Them Away, Fearing a Battle.

Five men dressed like machinists called last night at about 6 o'clock at the St. Regis Hotel, where Count Karolyi, the Hungarian, is staying, and asked to see him. The hotel clerk did not like their appearance, and was doubtful about the wisdom of sending them upstairs. As one of the Count's secretaries was in the lobby he referred the matter to him. The secretary looked the men over and said:

"They're Servians and mean trouble. Don't admit them."

So the clerk told them politely that the Count was out, and the men went off, much to the relief of the hotel force, who feared the antagonisms of Europe might be imported to their corridors.

AUSTRIA'S BIG ARMY FACES HARD TASK

French Writer Forecasts the Probable Plans of Campaign by Both Sides.

1,800,000 AGAINST 250,000

Austria's Prime Aim to Overwhelm the Foe — Montenegro Could Cause Her Serious Trouble.

In the files of the General Staff of the United States Army is a translation from the French, entitled "Strength and Campaign Plans of Austria and Servia." This article, by an unknown author, is virtually up to date, the estimates of the fighting strength of the contending powers, as given in the paper, practically agreeing with the best available 1914 figures as to the armies of the two countries.

The article estimates for Servia a total of about 250,000 fighting men, whereas the 1914 figures give the total as approximately 240,000. The Austro-Hungarian fighting force is given in the article as about 1,800,000 men in the first, second, and third lines, and the 1914 figures estimate the total strength of the armies of the Dual Monarchy at about 2,000,000.

A copy of the General Staff translation of the paper is in the files of the Military Service Institution of the United States on Governors Island, and it is that copy which follows. It reads:

"A word first as to the hypothetical theatre of operations; that is to say, Servia.

"Servia is identified with the basin of the Morava River. On three sides, the west, south, and east, this basin is encircled by a range of steep mountains, which is the source of the tributaries and confines the two water courses in wild gorges. In the heart of the country which is confined by the lower Morava and the Servian Morava, a massive peak, Rudnik, rises to an elevation of 1,189 meters, and all around is a confused mass of mountain sides as far as the eye can reach, sloping to the east and to the west toward the fertile valleys of the Morava and the Kolubara, in dropping off in the direction of Belgrade.

"At the foot of their final ramifications to the north flow the Save and the Danube, the boundary between Servia and Hungary. The bank on the Servian side dominates that of Hungary, and in the Spring and Autumn the Danube and the Save spread out in floods which cover portions of the country.

"Exception is made, of course, to the region down the river from Bazias, at which point begins the defile of Iron Gate. A single fixed bridge spans the Save-Danube; this is the railroad bridge, 600 meters long, over the Save, between Semlin and Belgrade.

"For the readers of La France Militaire it is not necessary to prove that no river can ever stop a determined offensive movement. It is true, however, that the inundations of the Save and the Danube after the snow melts, especially in May, are of a nature to seriously interfere with operations.

"Servia is very poorly provided with roads and means of communication. The only railroad artery is the line of the Orient-Express, which crosses the Save at Belgrade and follows the course of the Morava to Nish, where it branches off in two directions, one line running to Constantinople by way of Sofia, and the other to Salonika by way of Uskub. From this trunk line insignificant branches run toward Semendria, Kragonyevatz, and the Valley of Timok. Wagon roads are few and badly kept. Those to the Bosnian frontier are scarcely more than pathways. They terminate at Uzhitza in the Valley of the Servian Morava, and Valievo on the upper part of the Kolubara.

"The defensive system of the country is rudimentary. Nish, from its position and the importance of works constructed, might be considered as the base; it is a small camp with intrenchments which have a perimeter of about twenty kilometers. Belgrade, Losnitza on the Drina, Alexinatz on the Morava, downstream from Nish, and Pirot on the Nischava, up-stream, possess old works which recently have been improved.

"To my mind none of these artificial defenses, whatever their condition, amount to a great deal. The Servian Army, as every army, should fight an enemy not by being supported at this place on that place but as the circumstances of the war demand. This is impossible to determine in advance.

"An army which depends upon one certain place for its manoeuvres, though that place is a fortress, is doomed to defeat. And this is truer of a small army than of a large one. The supreme resource of the weak is not the defensive, it is the offensive, for a thousand reasons which may be condensed into this: That the offensive is a form of action which allows making use of the most important of all forces, the moral.

"The following is the composition of the Servian field army:

"First line—Five divisions of infantry, one division of cavalry, two battalions of fortification artillery, one regiment of pioneers, or sixty battalions of infantry, twenty squadrons, not including ten division squadrons,) fifty field batteries, (forty-two mounted, two horse, six mountain,) five batteries, (shell,) one mortar battery.

"Second line—Five divisions of the reserve, or sixty battalions, ten division squadrons, twenty batteries.

"Third line—Forty-five battalions of infantry, five squadrons, five companies of artillery.

"The 'gendarmerie' comprises, besides, thirty-two detachments, (frontier force.)

"The effective figures are as follows:

"First line—3,200 officers, 120,000 men.

"Second line—2,000 officers, 75,000 men.

"Third line—1,000 officers, 55,000 men.

"A grand total of some 250,000 men.

"This is rather slim compared with the figures of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

"The royal and imperial army comprises sixteen army corps, (counting the strengthened Zara Division as a corps,) which, when mobilized, furnishes between 650,000 and 700,000 men in the first line, divided into thirty-one divisions of infantry and five of cavalry, (468 battalions of infantry and 252 squadrons of chausseurs, 210 mounted batteries, 16 horse batteries, 14 mountain batteries.

"General mobilization with the armies of the second and third line gives Austria-Hungary an effective total of more than 1,000,000 combatants. The question of armament pales to insignificance before that of an effective force. What are 250,000 men to 1,800,000? The Austro-Hungarian press, or at least a majority of the papers, do not hide their contempt for the small country whose people talk big. In Vienna it is a question of putting the whip to those who would disturb the peace.

"After having given a sketch of Servia and a succinct review of the military forces of Austria-Hungary and Servia, I propose to examine the effort which the larger nation feels required to make for the chastisement of the smaller.

"Austria-Hungary possesses an immense superiority, numerically, and her military preparations are very much further advanced than those of her eventual adversary; her means of offense—bridge trains, Danube fleet, transportation facilities—are infinitely more powerful, and she half-way encircles Servia. For all these reasons it appears to me that it might be presumed that the staff office of Vienna has some sort of offensive plan arranged which could be put in action at the first hostile move. An initial offensive movement by Servia could be only partial, owing to the lack of facilities for crossing the Save or the Danube. It would be very difficult to march to the Bosnian frontier, and, besides, it is not likely that the greater part of the Austrian forces would be concentrated there.

"What can be the leading idea of the Austro-Hungarian General in Chief?

"I put aside the idea of an action of intimidation and purely demonstrative, such as would be the bombardment of Belgrade, with the aid of the Danube fleet, only to be confronted by operations of the greatest amplitude possible.

"Beyond doubt the Austro-Hungarian plan would be to annihilate the active Servian army by surrounding it with a sudden and energetic frontal attack. The impossibility of the Servians assuming the offensive in the only practical direction, to the north of the Save-Danube line, combined with the enveloping configuration of the frontier, especially facilitates the execution of this plan on the part of the Austrians, because it permits them to concentrate under whatever conditions they please.

"I stated above that it is scarcely admissible to count on the bulk of the Austrian troops being concentrated in Bosnia. This results from the situation of this province relative to the centre of gravity of the dual monarchy, from its lack of lines of communication, from its precarious resources, from the natural strength of this side of the Servian frontier, and finally on account of the distance of this frontier from the heart of Servia, which is the Valley of the Morava.

"Nevertheless, Austria-Hungary long ago provided for active campaigning on this side. The one-meter gauge railroad, which connects Brod with the Adriatic by Serajevo, projects toward the Drina, the Servian-Bosnian boundary, in three branch lines, which for six months past furnished the greatest of services. The terminals are well covered by protective works, especially the small places of Visegrad and Zvornik, which at present are the points for concentration and departure of columns designed at the beginning to prevent Servian bands from passing into Bosnia, then afterward, no doubt, to invade Servia to co-operate in a general offensive movement, the greater part of which would be from the north. A strategic route parallels that Drina, connecting the different columns.

"The first objective points of these columns would be necessarily Uzhitza on the Djetinja, affluent of the Servian Morava, and Vallevo on the Kolubara. A rapid movement from Uzhitza and Vanevo toward Palanka or Kragouyevatz would permit taking the flank or rear of the mass of Servian forces drawn up to give battle at or to the north of these strategic points.

"The zone of concentration of the principal army of operation north of the Save-Danube is located between Mitrovitza and Bazias, with the centre of gravity from Semlin to Temeskubin. Five lines of railway terminate at Nitrovitz, Semlin, Panesova, south from Temeskubin and Bazias. I neglect the line from Bucharest which touches the Danube at Orsova. It is doubted that anything serious would be undertaken in this direction on account of the thick, heavy forests of Golubinie-planina.

"It is probable that the passage of the Save-Danube line would not present extraordinary difficulties, especially if the Austro-Hungarians operate before the period of inundations which follow melting of the snow.

"It would be advantageous for the assailants to operate around Semendria so as to reach the heart of the country as soon as possible over the only Servian railroad; also to cut this line of communication which the Servians would be dependent upon, if they were impudent enough to concentrate toward Belgrade and the west.

"What I have just said clearly indicated, to my mind, what should be, not only the Austro-Hungarian maneuvres but also those of Servia. The Servians could try to stretch a cordon the length of the Save and Danube, to dispute the passage of these rivers where attempted. If this mission were to be confided to detachments, nothing could be better. But it would be an irremediable mistake to devote important bodies of troops to it. I estimate that the zone of concentration of the mass of the army of Servia should be the Topola-Palanka-Svilainac region. From there, protected on the left by the huge proportions of Rudnik, and on the right by Golubinie, they would be in a position to act offensively against the Austro-Hungarians before the latter could have time to completely organize on the south bank of the Save-Danube.

"Uzhitza and Valievo would be the indicated centres for the tactical reserves of the detachments, whose task it would be to defend the mountainous frontier of the west. This task would be particularly difficult to the north, in the Zvornik, Losnitza region, exposed to flank attacks starting from Mitrovitza and Sabacs on the Save; on the other hand, that of the Uzhitza detachment would be easy enough. The combined efforts of these two detachments should guarantee the main army at all times from menace of its rear and of its left flank.

"The Servians should strive to have in the composition of their central forces at least four divisions of the first line and four divisions of the second line—say, 150,000 combatants. This would be really a formidable army, and if it manoeuvred and fought well, to oppose victoriously four of five Austro-Hungarian corps. The great danger to be avoided by this army would be the contenting itself with occupying the positions, instead of trying to carry on a forward movement. But I repeat that these tactics of movement, the most ones productive, would only be possible in case the Servian Army were concentrated far enough from the banks of the Danube, at least in the zone I have indicated above, if not even further south as high as Kraggonyevatz. Naturally the railroads to the south of Belgrade and Semendria would become entirely useless by the complete destruction of the great works of art, the viaducts and tunnels.

"Naturally, in case of failure, the railroad line of retreat for the Servians is to Nish. They could worry the enemy for a long time and make victory very costly to their assailants. If these regular operations were to be combined with guerrilla warfare, to which the country, rugged and wooded, is so well adapted, the Austro-Hungarians might be very much astonished to find that for this work of applying the whip half, if not indeed the entire strength of the Dual Monarchy might have to be employed.

"Thus it is seen, without considering Montenegro—which at least would have to be watched, if not fought—and all the possible complications, that what the Austrian press speaks of so lightly is actually a very serious proposition. The single entrance of Montenegro into the question certainly renders the position of Austria-Hungary very difficult, not to say anything further.

"In conclusion, I should remark that all this is partially hypothetical, because a number of elements are lacking, particularly the imponderable factors, though essential, such as the spirit of the troops and capability of the chiefs. The question is also pertinent as to whether or not Servia has taken precaution regarding replenishing of ammunition, particularly for her artillery."

AUSTRIA FORGIVES ALL DESERTERS HERE

Emperor Offers Amnesty to Former Subjects Who Evaded Military Duty.

AWAIT THE GENERAL CALL

Reservists of Both Austria and Servia Appeal to Headquarters Here for Advice.

Bustle and activity prevailed yesterday at the Consulates of Austria-Hungary and of Servia. At both places hundreds of men of arm-bearing age assured the officials in charge that they were ready whenever needed to return to their native lands and do their share of the fighting. At the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in State Street it was said that in the event the reserves now in the United States were ordered to return to the Fatherland that steamships would be chartered by the Austro-Hungarian Government.

At the Servian headquarters at 443 West Twenty-second Street those in charge did not say how the Servian reservists in America would get back home, but they asserted that the problem would be solved quickly when the time to return to Servia came.

Friedrich Fischeraurer, the Vice Consul General of Austria-Hungary, said that Emperor Franz Josef had granted complete amnesty to all Austro-Hungarian subjects who had deserted from the army or navy of Austria-Hungary or who had emigrated to foreign lands in order to escape compulsory military service. Mr. Fischeraurer said he believed that there were thousands of able-bodied subjects of Franz Josef in the United States who would be affected by the amnesty proclamation, and that many of them would avail themselves of the opportunity to return to the fatherland for military service if they were needed.

In order to get papers certifying the granting of amnesty, former subjects should apply, Mr. Fischeraurer said, to the nearest Austro-Hungarian Consulate, where their names and addresses would be taken, and in the event that they were not wanted at home in the particular army corps now being organized, they would be told to remain in their American homes until such time as they might be needed.

"We have received cable dispatches today," said Mr. Fischeraurer, "to the effect that as yet no general mobilization has been ordered by the Government. This means that there has been no general call for reserves, but only individual calls of men because they are of the corps called to the colors. All of these men have their names registered with the War Office in Vienna and will receive individual notification, and on receipt of this notification those who happen to be in America will report to the nearest Austro-Hungarian Consulate and will be sent home free by the Austro-Hungarian representatives in the United States, who will arrange for their transportation.

"The call comes direct to the man affected, and within a few days we will know how many have been summoned, and whether or not it will be necessary to charter steamships to take them to Austria. It looks at this time as if we should be able to care for all who are summoned for immediate service on the regular steamship lines plying between New York and Austrian ports and other European ports from which it will be easy to reach Austria or Hungary by rail. We are not confined to the ships of the Austro-Hungarian Line, as some people have been led to suppose. We shall use them on the German liners as well as our own.

"Already there is a tremendous movement of those who have volunteered to go all over the country. We are getting telegrams and letters from all over the United States. The greeting of amnesty by Emperor Franz Josef will bring out thousands who previously have kept their whereabouts secret from us. There are many who came to this country before they reached their majority to avoid going into the army, as is compulsory when they are twenty-one years old, coming forward now to register they forever are freed from prosecution.

"I saw a private dispatch today that told of a detachment of Serbs who deserted their colors and went over in full uniform to the Austrian ranks."

At the Servian Consulate in West Twenty-second Street Paul H. Pavlovitch, the Secretary, said that many telegrams had been received from Serbs in all parts of the United States who were anxious to return to Servia and take up arms against Austria. Most of the telegrams were inquiries, the senders wanting to know if war had actually started, and if so if it was time for the reservists in America to get ready to return to Servia.

Many inquiries came from Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and other cities in the Middle West, and from the Pacific Coast. One message from Pittsburgh said that 5,000 Serbs in that part of Pennsylvania were ready to return the moment the call for the reserves came from Servia.

A possible feature of the activities in this country will be the recruiting of the Macedonian reserves who since the war with Turkey have come under Servian rule. It was asserted yesterday that the Macedonians would respond eagerly to the call of the Servian King.

"The Austrians," it was said by a Servian at the Consulate yesterday, "will no doubt be greatly interested in the new rifle recently adopted by the Servian Army. It is a new French type and reports from Servia tell us that it is the best gun of the kind in the world."

Prof. Michael I. Pupin, Honorary Consul General of Servia, at the University Club last night said:

"I have just arrived here from my country place, and as yet have received no official word from my country. Owing to the fact that all telegraph lines to and from Servia go by way of Austria or Italy, my country is blocked from the rest of the world for communication. My only news is gleaned from the daily newspapers, but I will endeavor to send some dispatch to Servia within the week, notifying the Government of the large number of recruits in this country ready to enlist in the army.

"Thousands of Serbs are anxiously awaiting word from home to prepare themselves for a trip to Servia to enter the army, but until I get word from there nothing in this line will be accomplished. Few of the men have sufficient funds themselves to pay for the trip, but I hope by popular subscription to equip each man when the time comes.

"Of the large number of Serbs who wish to go home to fight the Austrians perhaps 90 per cent. are Austrians by birth. In America today there are not 1,000 Serbs from Servia, but there are about 100,000 Serbs from Austria. Their hate for Austria is intense, and they are most eager to go back and avenge the wrongs suffered for five centuries at the hands of the Austrians."

At the Russian Consulate General in Washington Square, Consul General Oustinoff said yesterday that there was no truth in the report that the Russian Government had ordered reservists in this country to return to Russia. He said that no notices regarding the reservists in the United States had been sent out by the Consulate, and that no orders to send such notices had been received from St. Petersburg.

TO RUN BIG HOTEL SYSTEM.

Manager Mulligan of the Breslin Goes to Grand Trunk Pacific.

David B. Mulligan, who for three years has been manager of the Hotel Breslin, has resigned to manage the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's system of hotels. Mr. Mulligan will leave New York on Aug. 1. His headquarters will be in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Although Mr. Mulligan is a Canadian by birth, the greater part of his hotel career has identified him closely with New York. He started as key clerk at the old Palmer House, in Chicago, and during the World's Fair, was at the Lexington, Chicago Beach. Next he came to New York, and for two years and a half was room clerk in the Holland House. From there he went to the Waldorf, where he was "on the rooms" for four years. Next he became associated in the management of the Louisville, and then joined his brother in the management of the Russell House, Ottawa.

"The Grand Trunk Pacific is building a chain of hotels along its new route to the Pacific," said Mr. Mulligan yesterday. "Already it has the Fort Garry, at Winnipeg, which was recently completed at a cost of $3,600,000, and the new Hotel McDonald will open at Edmonton in October. At Regina there is building the Hotel Regina, which will be completed by the Summer of 1915, and the next hotel will be a big hotel at Prince Rupert, the Pacific coast terminus of the road, which will probably be opened next year.

"The present plan contemplates the erection of two big resorts in the Rockies, on the route of the railway, but at points not yet announceed. Other hotels are in contemplation. I shall have charge of the hotels from Fort William to Prince Rupert, on the main and branch lines."

R. L. Brown of Boston, will be in charge of the Breslin.

BUSY DAY IN DRUG WAR.

Two Sent to Workhouse and Sixteen Are Arrested.

John Martini, a waiter, of 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, was sentenced to six months in the workhouse and Walter Hill, also a waiter, of 302 West Fortieth Street, was sentenced to three months yesterday by Justices Russell, Kernochan and Salmon in the Court of Special Sessions on charges of having heroin.

The campaign against the use of narcotics continued and the police raiders made sixteen more arrests. In Queens five men were held in $1,000 bail and two women in $200 bail for having heroin. At a Bronx cocaine distributing agency two arrests were made. Seven persons were held in Manhattan, five for having cocaine and the others for having heroin. One man pleaded guilty to a charge of using cocaine.

Stops Sale of Beer on Liners.

Owing to a recent ruling of the Excise Department the sale of beer and liquors to passengers and their friends on board the North German Lloyd express steamers sailing from New York at 1 o'clock in the morning has been stopped. About two thousand thirsty persons who went to see the Kronprinzessin Cecilie leave for Bremen yesterday were disappointed when told that nothing but soft drinks could be served before sailing. Capt. Charles Polack had no difficulty in getting every one ashore before the sailing hour.

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SAYS SUPT. RICHARDS TAMMANYIZES BANK

Depositors of the Failed Union of Brooklyn to Protest to Him Today.

MURPHY'S NEPHEW FAVORED

Appointments Also Criticised, but Richards Asserts Bad Methods Had to be Changed.

Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, and some of the depositors of the failed Union Bank of Brooklyn will have a set-to this afternoon at the office of the Banking Department, at 61 Broadway, over changes he has made in the conduct of the bank's liquidation.

The protesting depositors, headed by Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer and John C. F. Bauer, say that the conduct of the bank's affairs has been Tammanyized by Mr. Richards putting in charge of the liquidation Matthew T. Horgan, the former Sulzer adherent, who assisted Mr. Richards when he was counsel for the Frawley Committee in laying the foundation for Gov. Sulzer's impeachment. They also say the bank's insurance business has been taken from a Brooklyn firm and turned over to Charles F. Murphy, Jr., nephew of the Tammany chief, and William Sohmer, son of State Controller Sohmer, a Tammany veteran. Other appointments by Mr. Richards are criticised similarly.

Dr. Rohrer went into details on these matters yesterday, and Supt. Richards retorted by saying that in the four years' liquidation conducted by the Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, Edward L. Dodge, under the supervision of a Depositors' Committee, $250,000 in cash had been lost and an annual deficit of $30,000 had resulted.

"The depositors know that Horgan is a Tammany politician of the most pronounced type," said Dr. Rohrer, "and we don't like his record generally. The depositors will tell Superintendent Richards tomorrow that Horgan is interfering with the work of Mr. Dodge, who has done work that is entirey satisfactory to the people whose money is at stake. The depositors believe that Horgan's conduct of the bank's business is not for their best interests. We will take occasion to remind Superintendent Richards that it is our money that is being handled by the Tammany Hall men he has appointed.

"We will also protest against the appointment of Mortimer J. Brown to take charge of the real estate transactions of the Union Bank. We don't want him to have anything to do with our affairs. He was once the city's real estate expert and, Controller Prendergast did not continue him in that office.

"We also will demand to know why the insurance business of the bank was taken out of the hands of Benedict & Benedict of Brooklyn, who have helped us very much. It has been turned over to Charles F. Murphy, Jr., a relative of the Tammany Hall leader, and although Supt. Richards promised to be open and above board in all dealings in Union Bank matters, he failed to inform us of that move.

"Another thing that we do not approve of is the appointment of George Stalnaker as expert accountant to look over the bank's books. He has been doing that for five weeks at $50 a week. The depositors are informed that Stalnaker is a political henchman of Supt. Richards and that is the only reason we can see for his appointment, unless Mr. Richards is able to give us a better one tomorrow.

"We will also ask the superintendent about the report that the legal business of the bank is to be placed in the hands of Attorney General Carmody, who resigned recently and will go into private law practice with Senator Blauvelt and others. Louis Goldstein has handled the business to our satisfaction and at what we believe to be a minimum expense and we shall insist that he be retained.

"If we don't get satisfaction from Superintendent Richards we will go into the Supreme Court and present such information as has come to us."

Some of those who, it is said, will appear before Superintendent Richards to present the demands are E. Harris Carter, Thomas Edward Clark, Peter Burden, Peter Knecht, Jacob H. Veil, Fred Stuffy, Jr., Adelaide and Gertrude Fox, Henry Muller, Milton J. Gordon, Senator Barth S. Cronin, F. B. Corwith, and Mrs. D. G. Richardson.

Mr. Richards made the following reply to Dr. Rohrer's criticism:

"The results on the assets of four years of liquidation of the Union Bank of Brooklyn speak for themselves. They show a loss of $250,000 in cash and an annual deficit of $30,000. The clique in the Depositors' Committee which is responsible for this policy naturally opposes investigation and reform.

"Shortly after I assumed office my attention was called to the apparently disastrous result which followed the methods employed by those in charge of the liquidation of the Union Bank, and I accordingly ordered an investigation. Mr. Stalnaker, who is an expert accountant, was detailed by me to make a report of the conditions which brought about this poor showing. Mr. Horgan and Mr. Brown were assigned to assist in the investigation, Mr. Brown having been attached to the State Banking Department for a number of years as an expert real estate appraiser.

"Certain insurance policies on real estate held by the Union Bank liquidation expired recently, and I directed that some of them be placed in the hands of C. F. Murphy, Jr., and of William Sohmer. Their rates are exactly the same as those of Benedict & Benedict, who formerly placed the policies."

Boy Killed by Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 28.—While stealing a ride on the rear of a road scraper on South Country Road in West Sayville, this afternoon, William Vorpahl, 11 years old, son of August Vorpahl of Corona, jumped off and ran in front of an automobile, which knocked him down, fracturing his skull. The lad was taken into the home of his grandmother, whom he was visiting, and died. The automobile, owned by Thomas J. Malloy of Brooklyn, was driven by Max Ritter. The Coroner held the driver blameless.

FUNSTON WELCOMES CARBAJAL'S ENVOYS

They Arrive in Vera Cruz and Expect to Sail Today for Tampico.

REFUSE OFFER OF U. S. TUG

Will Urge Carranza to Designate Some One to be Named Foreign Secretary and Take Over Presidency.

VERA CRUZ, July 28.—To escape the chance of being captured by Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., who is operating along the line between San Luis Potosi and Tampico, Gen. Lauro Villar and David Gutierrez Allende, Provisional President Carbajal's peace delegates, were sent from the capital last night over the Mexican railway to this port where at the earliest moment they will go to Tampico and there confer with Gen. Carranza's appointees.

The peace delegates expected tonight to leave here tomorrow on board the Mexican steamer Mexicana. A naval tug was offered, but they expressed preference for one of their national boats.

The Federal peace delegates were instructed by President Carbajal to insist upon the granting of an amnesty and the recognition of the regular army as it was at the time of the overthrow of the Madero administration. They also were instructed to inform the Constitutionalists of the Provisional President's willingness to turn the Government over to the Constitutionalists, but the President urges that he be permitted to name some Constitutionalist, whom the Carranza party should designate, as Minister of Foreign Affairs and who upon Señor Carbajal's retirement would automatically become Provisional President of Mexico.

These terms are the only ones upon which President Carbajal insists. He said just before the departure of his representatives that it was immaterial to him where the conference was held. He was willing that it be held in any town controlled by the Constitutionalists.

A special train brought the peace delegates to Vera Cruz. They were met at the station by Brig. Gen. Funston who greeted them with an offer to do anything he could to facilitate their trip to Tampico. The American commander also assured them that he would do everything in his power to make their stay at Vera Cruz as little irksome as possible.

The train bearing the delegates was delayed a short time owing to reports received by the trainmen that Constitutionalists had occupied Boca del Rio. On investigation the report turned out to be erroneous.

The two peace delegates are accompanied by Secretary Rafael Urbina and a number of Mexico City newspapermen.

The political and military refugees who accompanied Gen. Huerta to Puerto Mexico and were left behind by him when he departed for Jamaica, arrived here today on board the British cruiser Bristol. They are to be transferred to the Olympia, a small steamer, which will convey them to Kingston, Jamaica.

Most of the refugees remained on the Bristol, but a few of them came ashore and expressed surprise that they were not subjected to personal indignities by the Americans. They said they had feared to come to Vera Cruz, believing the Americans would cause their arrest.

CARRANZA HIS OWN AGENT.

Will Deal Directly with Envoys—Receives Delegations from Capital.

TAMPICO, Mexico, July 27 (via Laredo, Texas, July 28).—Upon receipt of official information here today that Provisional President Carbajal would send two delegates immediately to Saltillo to arrange the transfer of Executive authority of Mexico to the Constitutionalists, Gen. Carranza announced he would leave tomorrow for Monterey. He expected to reach Saltillo within two or three days.

It was announced that Carranza would not select a commission, but would conduct his own negotiations with the Carbajal envoys.

It was understood here today that official assurances would be given through a high Constitutionalist officer guaranteeing good order and preservation of property in Mexico City. The statement, it was said, also would declare Carranza will insist upon an unconditional surrender.

Reginaldo Cepeda, a personal friend of Carranza, arrived here today, but it was declared his was purely an unofficial visit, as was that of several delegations which arrived from the capital today to meet Carranza.

CLOSE WATCH ON VILLA.

Washington Trying to Prevent a Break—Looting in the South.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Washington Administration exerted itself further today toward drawing together the discordant elements in the Mexican situation.

Official messages from Vera Cruz spoke of the satisfactory progress of the conferences there between representatives of Gen. Carranza and Gen. Zapata, and an agent of the latter soon will go north to work out with the Constitutionalist chief the details of the friendly understanding that already has been reached between the army of the south and the Constitutionalist forces. The American Government is helping these elements to reach an agreement.

A vigilant watch is being maintained by the Washington Government over the movements and activities of Gen. Villa. Late dispatches are somewhat disquieting in their tenor, and it is not altogether clear to officials what Villa's intentions are. The United States is not relaxing its efforts through its Consular agents, however, to bring Carranza and Villa into complete accord, and Villa's friends are being informed that he cannot expect the moral sympathy of the United States in the event of an open break. Carranza, it is understood, also is being urged to forget the personal differences with Villa and to give him an equitable share in the honors of the revolution.

Brig. Gen. Funston reported today that Constitutionalist troops had become very active along the railroad between Soledad and Orizaba, but are acting in independent bands. Ricardo Lopez, at the head of a band of some 200 peons, is said to be laying waste the section south of Vera Cruz toward the sea coast.

FEDERALS QUIT WEST COAST.

Fighting at Manzanillo—Leaders to Meet on U. S. Ship at Mazatlan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard commander-in-chief of the American naval forces on the Mexican West Coast, notified the Navy Department today that the Mexican Federal troops evacuated Lower California on Sunday, the troops taking their arms with them, and that all was quiet at La Paz, the principal port in that region. He reported the situation as quiet at Salina Cruz, the western terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway.

Admiral Howard reported that there was fighting at Manzanillo on Friday, but the result was not known. An unexplained portion of Admiral Howard's dispatch reads:

The Newport, from San Blas, was called to remain off port to take Mr. Keyes and other passengers. After considerable thought the Governor, who had held Mr. Keyes's baggage, came to his senses and all passengers and mail were sent off in the California's boats.

It was said at the Navy Department today that there had been no previous messages alluding to Mr. Keyes, concerning whose identity the department knew nothing.

Admiral Howard reported that Mazatlan was still excited over the failure of the steamship Sydney to land provisions. He says that the Federal and Constitutionalist Governors of Sinaloa and Gen. Iturbide were to meet on the United States armored cruiser California today to arrange for the evacuation of Mazatlan. The American, British, German, and Japanese naval Captains were invited to be present.

Admiral Howard reported that all the foreign commanders had arranged with the Federal Generals to have the neutral zone respected, and had also arranged to care for foreigners on board the men of war, colliers, and other naval vessels in the harbor.

DE LA BARRA TO RESIGN.

Mexican Minister at Brussels Also Expected to Quit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 28.—It was learned this evening that the Government was expecting the resignation of Francisco L. de la Barra, the Mexican Minister at Paris, and Carlos Pereyra, Mexican Minister at Brussels.

Paul May, the Belgian Minister, who recently returned to Mexico after six months' leave of absence, was received this afternoon in private audience by President Carbajal, with whom he conversed for some time.

BOALT'S CHARGES DISPROVED.

Military Court Finds No Mexicans Were Killed Under "Law of Flight."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — Ensign William A. Richardson of the Navy was exonerated today by Secretary Daniels of the charge of having applied the "law of flight" to Mexican prisoners at Vera Cruz last April. Secretary Daniels made public the findings of Judge Advocate General Ridley McLean at Vera Cruz and the record in the case, which was forwarded to the Senate, in response to a resolution of inquiry. Secretary Daniels said the case was now a closed incident so far as the navy was concerned.

The papers in the case were also sent by Secretary Daniels to Secretary of War Garrison, who will soon announce his decision respecting Fred L. Boalt, a newspaper correspondent, who made the allegations against Ensign Richardson. Secretary Garrison will probably order the deportation of Boalt from Vera Cruz on the ground that the testimony showed conclusively that Ensign Richardson never captured any prisoners, never had any prisoners under his charge, and that neither he nor any of the American forces at Vera Cruz had ever applied the "law of flight."

Judge Advocate General McLean's opinion asserts that an examination of the testimony of forty-one witnesses "shows conclusively not only that the statements alleging that prisoners or other persons were improperly killed by Ensign Richardson, or by his order, were not sustained, but it seems to be established beyond doubt that neither Ensign Richardson, nor any other person attached to the naval forces of the United States during the capture of Vera Cruz, improperly killed any Mexicans during the occupation."

CARRANZA'S CHURCH VIEWS.

Agents Here Seek to Find Out What Catholics May Expect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Members of the Constitutionalist confidential agency in Washington are endeavoring to obtain from Gen. Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalists, a signed declaration as to the attitude of the Constitutionalists toward the Catholic Church in Mexico. Messages have been sent to Gen. Carranza informing him that there is considerable interest in this matter among American Catholics, and pointing out that the treatment of the Christian Brothers at Zacatecas and other incidents have caused fear that excesses might be committed against the lives and property of members of that Church in Mexico.

Among these incidents is the issuance of a decree by Antonio J. Villareal, Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, for the regulation of the Church and its conduct in that State. This decree seeks to prohibit confession and to banish "all foreign Catholic priests and Jesuits of whatever nationality" from the State of Nuevo Leon. Secretary of State Bryan was asked today whether any protest had been filed against the Villareal decree. Mr. Bryan replied that the matter had not been brought to his attention in any way.

To Release American Prisoner.

LEMING, N. M., July 28. — Samuel Ravel, an American, held prisoner by Constitutionalist military officials at Palomas, Chihuahua, since last Friday, charged with having aided Roque Gomez's band, will be deported from Mexico today, according to Sheriff Stephens of this city, who returned last night from Columbus, N. M., on the border, where he investigated the arrest.

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CLAFLIN ASSISTS IN REORGANIZATION

Not Pressing Any Plan of His Own, but Is Aiding Creditors with Information.

SITUATION IS IMPROVING

Very Favorable to Rehabilitation, Says O'Brien — Denial of Imaginative Stories About Assets.

John Claflin was in conference a good part of yesterday with James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and other members of the Claflin Noteholders' Committee, assisting them in framing a plan of reorganization and explaining various items that appeared on the statement of the company's affairs made up from its books by the receivers' accountants. He is not seeking, it was said, to bring the committee around to any predetermined plan of his own, but to put his information and service at their disposal, as his statement to the creditors' meeting said he could do.

Mr. Claflin's personal counsel, Morgan J. O'Brien, said yesterday, after these conferences, that the situation in general was very favorable to a rehabilitation of the Claflin affairs.

The Noteholders' Committee held a long meeting yesterday afternoon at the Bank of Commerce, following Mr. Alexander's talk with Mr. Claflin. The committee had under consideration the contents of a circular letter to be sent to the bank creditors throughout the country, numbering about 800.

The suggestion was made and discussed that this letter give the committee's estimate of the actual value of the assets shown by the books of the H. B. Claflin Company, as reported to the receivers by their accountants. It was decided, however, that this would not be feasible until accountants had been able to examine the books of the twenty-four out-of-town stores which have gone into receivership and had made their reports. The letter will make plain this necessity for postponement, just as the receivers explained to the meeting of creditors that they were not yet in a position to do more than give the accountants' report of the assets and liabilities of the Claflin Company as shown by its own books.

Some of the out-of-town members of the committee were absent yesterday, and they will be consulted before the circular letter is sent out.

The committee also decided to employ Haskins & Sells to examine the Claflin Company's books and make an appraisal of the assets.

Regarding imaginative stories about the probable value of the assets printed in several newspapers, Joseph M. Hartfield, counsel for the Noteholders' Committee, denied yesterday that he was authority for the published statements attributed to him as to the actual value of the Claflin assets. They were not based, he said, on any estimates made by him or confirmed by him.

Despite the amalgamation of the two merchandise creditors' committees, it developed yesterday that friction still existed over the designation of Rosenberg, Levis & Ball as counsel for the enlarged body. Holmes J. Corbett, President of the Creditors' Audit Adjustment Association, by which the smaller committee was formed, was one of its four members who were added to the committee, of which Edwin H. Baker was Chairman. He was put on the Executive Committee, but declined to meet with it after the full committee had refused to employ associate counsel representing the smaller committee. Yesterday Mr. Corbett issued a statement in which he said:

"Frederick W. Lehmann, who is associate counsel for the Association in the Claflin proceeding, telegraphed today to Saul S. Myers, chief counsel of the association, that he would be in New York on Thursday for a conference. At this conference plans will be discussed to adequately protect the legal rights of the minority Claflin creditors.

"The committee refused to allow either Mr. Lehmann or George Gordon Battle or Mr. Myers to represent the minority committeemen. I refused to take any part in the subsequent deliberations of the Executive Committee because I felt that I was entitled, as the representative of the association, to have the benefit of the advice of counsel, whom we had already consulted and in whom we had confidence."

George Gordon Battle said last night that before going to the creditors' meeting at the Park Avenue Hotel last Friday, Mr. Lehmann and he and Mr. Myers had agreed to take the position at the meeting that they wanted to have their own committee continued, but that they changed their plan after Judge Morgan J. O'Brien made his statement on behalf of Mr. Claflin, which was so encouraging to all creditors. It was then thought best to harmonize the situation as much as possible, looking to a successful reorganization of the business, he said, and so an amalgamation of the two committees was agreed upon.

"We never supposed," he said "that the members of the committee would have any objection to our committeeman conferring with their own counsel in reference to the plan of reorganization."

The Directors of the United Dry Goods Companies met yesterday at 2 Wall Street and added to the board Thomas Cochran, Jr., of the Astor Trust Company, S. W. Rayburn, a banker of Little Rock, Ark., and C. S. Atwater of Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Co., who was made Treasurer of the company when Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., was made President to succeed Mr. Claflin.

At the close of the meeting it was stated that the question of dividends on the common stock had been discussed and that the Treasurer had reported net earnings from subsidiaries more than sufficient to meet dividend requirements, but that because of present conditions affecting the H. B. Claflin Company, part of whose stock is owned by the Associated Merchants Company, which in turn is owned in large part by the United Dry Goods Companies, it was deemed inexpedient to take action at this time in regard to the declaration of dividends on the common stock.

NEIGHBORS WAR ON MUSIC.

Summon Teacher and Pupil to Court as Nuisances.

Alexander Pasqualoni, a music teacher, living at 667 East 187th Street, and his pupil, Arthur Crisman of 208 East 105th Street, were advised yesterday by Magistrate Levy in the Harlem Court to hire a hall if they wanted to continue their melodies on the cornet and trumpet. The two had been accustomed to play in Crisman's apartment, and a crowd of indignant neighbors, headed by Dr. W. A. Macleod of 204 East 105th Street, had them summoned to court to show cause why they should not refrain from annoying residents of the street.

Dr. Macleod, who said that the noise made by the two musicians was not musical, testified that one of his patients could not go to his office because the constant playing had a dangerous effect on her heart, and said that others whom he was treating found their pain intensified by the melodies.

Pasqualoni declared that his own playing should be inspiring, not harmful, and that if Crisman's practicing gave offense, the neighbors should have a heart, and forgive him on account of his artistic ambitions.

Magistrate Levy told the two that their playing seemed to be a nuisance to the neighbors, and ordered them to return to court on Friday, and tell him how they had arranged to settle the matter.

SLEW WITH POLICE PISTOL.

Cleary Must Have Used His Revolver, Chief Ford Admits.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., July 28.—After a long examination by District Attorney Gagan, Chief of Police Michael Ford admitted today that it must have been his revolver which William V. Cleary, the Town Clerk, used last Thursday to kill his young son-in-law, Eugene Newman. Chief Ford had denied persistently heretofore that it was his revolver.

It developed in the examination that Ford had left his revolver in a desk in Cleary's office, which he shared with the Town Clerk. Chief Ford was at a Methodist Sunday school convention when the shooting occurred, and he had mistakenly said before that he took the revolver with him to the convention. Chief Ford and Cleary are old friends, and Ford, in addition to his duties as Police Chief, acted as a sort of confidential secretary for the Town Clerk. He got Cleary's mail at the Post Office, read his letters, and telephoned to him daily when Cleary was visiting his family in New York.

The climax in the examination came today, it is understood, when Chief Ford was asked by District Attorney Gagan to produce his revolver. He was unable to comply with the request. Mr. Gagan will now try and find from Chief Ford where the revolver is. It is believed that Cleary threw it into a field on his way to jail.

A special meeting of the village Board of Trustees has been called, and it is probable that Chief Ford will be questioned. The Trustees hire the policemen. Ford is 45 years old.

MINEOLA NEEDS JAIL ANNEX.

Sheriff Pettit Asks Supervisors' Board for Additional Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 28.—Nassau County needs a bigger jail at Mineola, according to Sheriff Pettit, who has asked the Board of Supervisors to give him space in which to house the fast-increasing number of his boarders.

"We now have eighty-one in the jail, and it is probable that at the present rate the building will soon be overflowing," said Sheriff Pettit today.

Just what we will do if a few more police forces are accused of taking up burglary as a side line, I do not know, for we can accommodate but very few more in this jail. Maybe the Supervisors will give me a tent in which to lock 'em up."

BANKER GETS 10 YEARS.

Wilmart and Others Sentenced for Swindle Involving Millions.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—Nestor Wilmart, Belgian banker, railroad man, newspaper proprietor, and sportsman, was sentenced today to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $800 on a charge of swindling the public out of $3,400,000 by overissuing shares in the Ghent-Terneuzen Railway in 1912.

Five accomplices were also sentenced; Rasquin, the traffic manager, to seven years and to pay a fine of $600; Pichter to four years in jail, and three others to three years in prison.

The railway is the only privately owned line in Belgium, and the operations of Wilmart and his associates placed a number of small banks in difficulties. Wilmart disappeared in 1912, and after a world-wide search was arrested at Rheims.

15 GERMAN MINERS KILLED.

Fire in a Colliery Near Dortmund—Six of the Bodies Recovered.

DORTMUND, July 28.—Fifteen coal miners were killed today by a fire in the Hansemann pit.

Six of the bodies were recovered.

In Italy to Defend Charlton.

GENOA, July 28.—John Palmieri, the New York lawyer, who is on his way to Como, where he will defend Porter Charlton at his trial on the charge of murdering his wife, stopped here today to confer with John Edward Jones, the American Consul General, concerning the case. The Italian Bar Association has granted permission to Mr. Palmieri to defend Charlton, a courtesy which, however, requires the approval of the President of the court at Como.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS GET MANY GUNS

Coast Guards and Police Are Eluded and Weapons Taken to Dublin in Motor Cars.

FUNERAL OF RIOT VICTIMS

No Police or Soldiers Visible, the Authorities Not Desiring Further to Excite the People.

DUBLIN, July 28.—A consignment of 4,000 rifles for the Irish Nationalist Volunteers was landed in the course of last night at Newcastle, on the coast of County Wicklow.

The gun-runners evaded the coast-guards and police and conveyed the weapons to Dublin in motor cars. Two gunboats were in the bay at the time, flashing their lights.

Another batch of 1,000 rifles was landed near Kilcool, also on the Wicklow coast.

The coroner's inquest on the victims of Sunday's fighting between the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the rioters was adjourned today till Thursday at the request of the lawyers representing the soldiers, who asked for time to prepare their evidence.

The bodies were taken from the morgue to the Marlborough Street Cathedral tonight. Thousands of persons in procession followed the hearses and great crowds lined the streets along the route of the funeral.

Not a single policeman or a soldier was to be seen, all having been ordered to remain away from the vicinity of the funeral cortége in order not to excite the emotional populace. Absolute silence marked the progress of the solemn procession.

At the Cathedral the clergy received the coffins, which will lie before the High Altar until tomorrow morning, when a high requiem mass will be celebrated. After the mass the funeral procession will proceed to Glasnevin Cemetery, where the bodies will be buried.

SCOT REGIMENT NOT SCOTCH.

Official of Association Here Corrects a Misapprehension.

In a letter dated from the Scottish Home Rule Association, Lenox Hall, Miss Marion A. Smith, its Corresponding Secretary, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"My indignation as a Scot has been greatly aroused at the misunderstanding which has arisen from the term, 'King's Own Scottish Borderers.' The name is very misleading, for the regiment is composed not of Scotsmen, but of a mixture of all kinds. Not only that, but they are the very scum of regiments. A would-be soldier who does not measure up to the standard in character or in other requirements so that he may join regiments such as the 'Scots Greys' is put into the 'King's Own Scottish Borderers.'

"Scotsmen have ever proved themselves brave men, and none but cowards would ever fire upon women, children, and unarmed men.

"The King's Own Scottish Borderers was organized in 1689 from men who returned from the Continent to fight for William of Orange against their own people, the Jacobites. In '45, while the poor, half-clad Highlanders scorned the offer of a reward of £30,000 for the surrender of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie,' this regiment, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, played the part of pursuers of the Scottish Chevalier.

"It is the same side which is using this type of man today. This whole movement for Home Rule, whether it be in Ireland, in Scotland, or, as we see it here, in our States and cities, is the struggle of the democracy.

"The Ulsterites are simply being used by the nobility as a pawn in the game."

A man can be pretty well broke and still have one faithful friend left to draw on—his pipe

Velvet Joe

Even the newest addition to your pipe rack soon takes on the good fellowship of an old familiar friend, when it gets seasoned by the aged-in-the-wood mellowness of VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. VELVET has all the slow burning, satisfying qualities of Kentucky *Burley de Luxe* with a smoothness that is VELVET'S own. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c. Coupons of Value with VELVET.

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COOL, DURABLE, Silk Gloves of perfect Centemeri Quality and Fit for men and women. Absorb perspiration and keep the hands cool. Prevent soiling the most delicate materials. Wide range of sizes.

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Wrist Length,	50c - 75c - 1.00	White Silk, Good Quality,	1.00	
Full Elbow Length,	1.00 - 1.25 - 1.50	Very Superior Quality,	1.50	

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Gowns and Tailor-made Suits
made to order at special between-seasons prices.

Latest models.

Superior materials and workmanship.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

A Radical Clearance of HIGHEST GRADE APPAREL

at $17 Suits that were good values at $22, $25, $28 and $30.

at $25 Suits that were good values at $35, $38, $40 and $42.

All 3-Piece Suits now on sale at prices that mean

Savings of 20% to 50%

Similar Reductions on Full Dress and Semi-Dress Garments, Spring Overcoats, Raincoats, Nightshirts, Pajamas, Sweaters, Vests, House Coats, Robes, Shirts, Neckwear and Bathing Suits.

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Correct Dress for Men
George G. Benjamin
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Make your next trip to

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Thousands of new patrons have becom regular riders. Why not try it? The dining car service, scenery, cleanliness, open window comfort and absence of tunnels will appeal to you. Also, it is so convenient, for

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Take one of the fast trains that leave Liberty Street every hour on the hour from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M. to 11 P. M; and daily at midnight (sleepers ready 10 P M.), 10 minutes of the hour from West 23rd Street.

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We have funds to meet every legitimate need.

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Have You Worn Mayfairs?

Nothing is more dressy for a woman than a pair of Mayfairs — Oxfords. See them today—they will captivate you as they captivate others.

Bring the children, too. We can fit them out with long-wearing Educators and your shoe problem will be settled for a long time to come.

Rice & Hutchins shoes for men, women and children. Educators, All-Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

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Let Him Have
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Your dog protects your home, but he cannot protect his own health in hot weather.

If used regularly, VERMILAX will keep him in superb condition throughout the Summer. It tones up health, appearance and spirits, corrects intestinal trouble and removes worms—cause of 90% of sickness in dogs.

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GOOD to look at, long in wear and the choice of the man who knows real values.

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SOAPLESS CREME TOOTH PASTE
You will enjoy its use.
It leaves a delightful sense of refreshment.
Address, "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.
Arrests decay

MUZZLES THE DOGS ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND

Health Board Seeks to Stop the Increase of Rabies by Sanitary Law.

PUTS A BAN ON HASHISH

Wood Alcohol Must Not Be Used Hereafter in Any Medicinal or Toilet Preparation.

Several amendments to the Sanitary Code were passed by the Board of Health at its meeting yesterday and three of them are considered by Health Commissioner Goldwater and Deputy Commissioner Emerson to be among the most important sections of the sanitary laws of the city. Violations of the Sanitary Code are misdemeanors punishable by fine or imprisonment, or by both. The three most important amendments were approved by the Academy of Medicine and the Advisory Council of the Board of Health before they were adopted.

Under an existing city ordinance it is unlawful to have dogs on the streets or in public places without a muzzle or leash in the months of June, July, August, and September. Under the new Board of Health ordinance no dogs will be allowed on the streets or in public places without a muzzle at any time of the year.

It was admitted yesterday that the Health Department was not equipped to start an immediate campaign against unmuzzled dogs, but an appropriation for an equipment is to be asked for in the budget. Automobiles will be used to collect all dogs running about without muzzles and they will be taken to public pounds, where they will be examined for rabies.

"It is a fact that rabies is increasing," said Deputy Commissioner Emerson, "and the board seeks to decrease its prevalence. You can quote me as saying that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not cope with the situation confronting the city. This society is willing to take up unlicensed dogs and hold them for the license fee, but it has no intention of disposing of stray dogs without owners. Under this amendment adopted today a dog can be taken by the Health Department even if it is leashed. It must be muzzled all through the year. The new section will be interpreted to mean that no unmuzzled dogs will be permitted to roam in department stores or any place where goods are on sale; they must also be kept out of public buildings and offices. Thus the Mayor of the city, for instance, could not have an unmuzzled dog in his own office."

Another enactment yesterday was the prohibition of the use of wood alcohol in any toilet or medicinal preparation, and the adoption of a poison label which must have the skull and cross bones and the following legend:

POISON.

WOOD NAPHTHA OR WOOD ALCOHOL.

Warning—It is unlawful to use this fluid in any article of food, beverage, or medicinal or toilet preparation for human use internally or externally.

This amendment, Dr. Emerson said, was aimed specifically at barbers who use cheap face and hair lotions and at persons who drink cologne to get the alcoholic effect. The cologne-drinking habit, he said, was prevalent among women. The best colognes, he said, did not contain wood naphtha.

"It is hoped that the term 'wood naphtha,' will supplant that of 'wood alcohol,'" said Dr. Emerson. "All persons seem to associate naphtha with poison, and we want to impress the fact that the so-called wood alcohol is wood naphtha, and that it is poisonous. I want to say that prominent manufacturers of wood-alcohol products, as well as a large barbers' supply company, came to us with suggestions to pass this amendment. It is understood in the trade that a reasonable time will be allowed to dispose of products on hand, but the department's agents will then begin to make tests."

The third of the important amendments aims to strengthen the Boylan anti-narcotic law. It aims to prevent the sale without a prescription of patent medicines containing narcotics. It goes further than the Boylan law, moreover, in adding Cannabis indica, which is the Indian hemp from which the East Indian drug called hashish is manufactured, to the prohibited list. This narcotic has practically the same effect as morphine and cocaine, but it was not used in this country to any extent while it was easy to get the more refined narcotics.

To correct another growing nuisance the department passed a fourth amendment, designed to stop the adulteration and misbranding of commonly used medicines for internal use. It was found, for instance, that the formula for citrate of magnesia had been changed by one manufacturing druggist when citric acid, the basis of the cathartic, increased in price. This druggist charged the same for each bottle of his citrate of magnesia, but the contents were 30 per cent. weaker. Hereafter changes must be made in prices rather than in ingredients of a medicine, and the strength must conform to the standards set in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

NINE BITTEN BY DOG.

Animal Also Kills Two Other Dogs Before He Is Shot Down.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 28.—A snapping dog left nine victims in his wake today, and four were sent immediately to the Pasteur Institute for treatment, while the others are receiving treatment in other hospitals. The dog also attacked a horse, and several other dogs, killing two. Those bitten are Angelo Grosso, 51 Bay Street; Miss Annie Laborie, 24 Glenridge Avenue; Nuzio Cavallerio, 39 Bay Street, and Lorenzo Marsell, 22 Glenridge Avenue, all of Montclair; Miss Mary E. Higgins, 169 Orange Street; Emil Richter, 164 Montgomery Street; Joseph Prisk of 1 Montgomery Street, and Raffaele Nigro, and Michael Journey, 251 Franklin Avenue, all of Bloomfield.

The dog was first seen in Bloomfield last night, frothing at the mouth. He attacked several dogs, and running to Orange Street jumped at Miss Higgins, who was returning to her home. He sank his teeth into her arm. Leaving the woman he sprang at Richter and Prisk, biting them in the arms. He then jumped at Raffaele Nigro, tearing the flesh of his back.

The animal then made his escape, and was not again seen until this morning, when he turned up in Montclair. His next victims were Lorenzo Marseli, bitten in the back; Angelo Grosso, on the right thigh, and Annie Laborie, in the stomach. Policeman John McLaughlin followed the dog, and meeting him in Bay Street sent a bullet into his body. The dog's head was sent to the Pasteur Institute for examination.

Child Disfigured by Pet Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., July 28.—Helen, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Ryan, was so badly bitten on the cheeks and eyelids today by a pet dog that she will be disfigured for life. The child's life was saved by her mother, who heard the girl's screams and came in in time to beat the dog off.

NEW FLAT ROBBERY TRICK.

Man Seeking Lodgings Caught Latch Back—Chase in Broadway.

Out of Sixty-third Street into Broadway dashed one young man with another after him yesterday afternoon. Patrolman Reuben of Traffic Squad C saw them, drew his revolver, and joined in the chase, and by the time they reached Columbus Circle 200 or 300 pedestrians were running after them, too. At Fifty-eighth Street the first young man stopped deadbeat and was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. There he gave his name as Harry Meyer of the Mills Hotel 2 and his pursuer said he was William Morgan, son of Mrs. Robert Morgan of 111 West Sixty-third Street.

He said he had found Meyer in his mother's apartment packing two suitcases with the most valuable things he could find. In Meyer's pocket was found an envelope with the name Mrs. L. Caesar, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street. She was summoned and said that the envelope was one she had given to a young man who had called on Monday to see about rooms for his wife. Soon after he had gone she found she had been robbed of jewelry and $82 in cash. It is believed the young man had caught the door latch when he had called about rooms and had returned later.

Mrs. Morgan came to the police station a little later and told a similar story about a caller and the catching back of the latch, and the police believe they have come across a new wrinkle in apartment robberies. Meyer denied that he had robbed Mrs. Caesar, and said the envelope had been given him by another young man. He was locked up at the police station on the charge of robbery.

SEARCH FOR LOST LAWYER.

Lackawanna Employes in Quest of Elliott Marshall.

On the theory that Elliott Marshall, the lawyer who has been missing since last Thursday, may have been thrown from a train in passing from one carriage to another, employes of the Lackawanna are conducting a systematic search on either side of the tracks on the Newark meadows.

The search was undertaken at the request of a committee of twenty-five, which was organized in the Wilde Memorial Chapel on Sunday. The committee also has distributed descriptions and portraits of Mr. Marshall among all the Lackawanna and Public Service Corporation employes. Walter E. Hampton, Chairman of the committee, spent two days in the office of Mr. Marshall, at 45 Wall Street, and found all the law papers in perfect order. He discovered also that Mr. Marshall had not drawn any large amount from his bank account last week for his personal needs.

ACCUSE BANK'S EX-OFFICERS

Depositors in Bayonne Say Government Will Prosecute.

Asserting that the Department of Justice would prosecute criminally the President and Directors of the failed First National Bank of Bayonne, the committee of depositors issued its report yesterday. After expressing complete confidence in C. L. Williams, the receiver, and his policy, it accused the Directors of permitting George Corrigan, the President, to run the bank without due supervision.

Mr. Corrigan, it was said, had not sufficient banking experience, and in his eagerness for business granted undue credits to men of doubtful business standing. He also, it is alleged, made risky loans to enterprises in Wilde Directors were reported to be interested.

The assets were estimated at $1,772,480.51, of which $1,038,806.98 were classed as good, $398,910.15 as doubtful, and $334,863.38 as worthless. The liabilities were reckoned at $1,453,240.15, leaving a nominal surplus of $219,240.36. Up to June 30 collections of $531,980.83 had been made—$483,977.24 from the "good assets," $43,402.05 from the "doubtful assets," and $4,601.54 from the "worthless assets." From this sum depositors had received a dividend of 35 per cent. Legal steps are being taken to collect on the rest.

SAYS HUSBAND SPANKED HER

Mrs. Schroeder, Suing Him, Tells Court of Cruelty.

"On two occasions between the Fall of 1912 and the Spring of 1913, my husband forcibly spanked me," runs part of the statement made to Supreme Court Justice Donnelly yesterday by Mrs. Gertrude Schroeder, who is suing William Schroeder for a separation. They were married in 1907, and early the following year her husband began to treat her with great cruelty, Mrs. Schroeder said. Mr. Schroeder is a member of the silk importing firm of William Schroeder & Co. of Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. He has money and social position.

According to Mrs. Schroeder her husband spent a fortune in drinking and high living in one year. Once, she said, he threw her on the floor and kicked her. This happened in September, 1912, about the time the spanking occurred and while they were living at 216 West 102d Street.

Justice Donnelly allowed Mrs. Schroeder $40 a week allmony and $200 counsel fees.

TARRYTOWN SENDS 8 'REDS' TO PRISON

Justice Moorhouse Imposes Sentence of Sixty Days Each in Penitentiary.

BECKY EDELSON UNMASKED

Gives Testimony in Whispers Until She Forgets Herself—Police Head Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—Justice of the Peace Moorhouse today settled the account of Tarrytown against its I. W. W. and anarchist invaders. One by one nine men were taken before him and sentenced to sixty days in the penitentiary. There had been twelve prisoners, but two had died in the Lexington Avenue bomb explosion, and it was decided not to try Becky Edelson, although she was in the courtroom and loudly demanded that she be tried.

Adolph Aufrecht, the seventh man to be tried, made a long speech in which he said the District Attorney had gone to him in jail and had promised him that if he would deny the anarchists and I. W. W. men and say he "was through with them" he would be let off. Aufrecht asserted he had never been an I. W. W. man, knew nothing of anarchy and was a workingman with a union card, who toiled eight hours a day. This part of his speech impressed Justice Moorhouse and Aufrecht received as a reward a suspended sentence.

After the first two prisoners had been sentenced the trials were marked by denunciation of Justice Moorhouse and District Attorney Weeks. Instead of standing trial the prisoners refused the services of Justus Sheffield, their lawyer, and asked that they be permitted to make speeches. The speeches characterized Justice Moorhouse as "John D.'s puppet," but the Justice showed no irritation and at the conclusion of each speech he announced the usual sentence.

Frank Mandesa's oration, which was the eighth delivered, exceeded the others in bitterness and invective.

"I despise you, Judge Moorhouse, and you, Mr. District Attorney," he said. "I know there is no justice in you. I know this court is bought by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and that the real crime with which I stand charged is that of raising my voice against the murders procured by him in Colorado.

Prisoner Assails "John D."

"I protest against this comic proceeding. Here you have Mr. John D.'s District Attorney whispering suggestions to John D.'s Judge, the Judge mumbles out his sentences. He follows orders from the boss. It's comic, but without justice in the comedy. It's all fixed. You know that yourselves. You can give me what you like—go as far as you like. I can stand it."

The evidence against all of the prisoners was practically identical. It was that they came to Tarrytown in a body and attempted to hold a street meeting without a permit. Policemen who made the arrests testified that they grabbed each speaker as he ascended the soap box.

Charles R. Plunkett, who was tried first, started the speech making as a substitute for submitting evidence by declaring: "Your proceedings make me sick. I came here under a Constitutional guarantee to enjoy an American right. If I had been in Russia I might have come according to the Russian fashion instead of the fashion proper to free America. The charge that we blocked traffic is a palpable fake. There was plenty of room for wagons to pass."

"I warned Plunkett that he must move on," put in Police Sergt. Allan A. Delanoy. "I warned him after he left the soap box."

"And I certainly did move on," retorted Plunkett, "right back to the soap box to make a speech about the lawless police."

District Attorney Weeks became indignant at Plunkett's remarks against the court and the proceedings.

"Have him put out of the room and locked up," he commanded as soon as sentence was imposed.

Mr. Sheffield shouted that he wanted to appeal.

"Oh, no you don't," put in Plunkett. "One trial is enough for me. I want to go to jail."

District Attorney Weeks protested against the efforts of Lawyer Sheffield to have his clients 'get over' their propaganda speeches.

"I stand for dignified enforcement of the law," Mr. Weeks said, "and the actions of the defendant have no part in the dignified enforcement of the laws. I ask that the prisoner be locked up."

Mr. Sheffield rushed to Plunkett's side as court attendants seized him and for a moment there was a physical contest for possession of the prisoner. Mr. Sheffield said Plunkett was a witness in all the other cases and it was essential to keep him in the room. He was removed, but was taken back when Mr. Sheffield called him as a witness.

Becky Edelson told what occurred on the night of the arrests. The "hunger striker" was carried into the courtroom by a Workhouse guard and a nurse, who had taken her to Tarrytown in an automobile. She sat in a Morris chair, directly in front of Justice Moorhouse and spoke in whispers.

Becky Forgets Her Part.

She continued to give the appearance of one worn out by hunger and fatigue until she found she could not be tried with the others, as the District Attorney objected.

"I protest," she fairly screamed, abandoning the whisper. "I demand trial now while I still have the strength to stand trial. I soon won't have the strength for trial. And you are not going to make me serve any sentence. My life will pay the penalty of my protest against the raw injustice of your proceedings."

District Attorney Weeks asked Mr. Sheffield why he did not put up a peace bond for her so she could be tried at once.

"I refuse a peace bond; no one shall ever give a peace bond for me," shouted Miss Edelson. "I will die in jail before I will give a peace bond to enjoy my right of free speech."

That shut off the discussion about the date for her trial, and a postponement was announced until after her release from the workhouse next October. Bail of $200 put up for her was ordered returned to Alexander Berkman.

The prisoners sentenced were Charles R. Plunkett, Joseph Secunda, Harry Wilkes, John Isaacson, Louis Pastorella, Morris Rudome, Adolph Aufrecht, T. Mandese, and Vinzenzo Fabrozino.

It was learned after the trials that the situation had caused a disagreement as to policy between one faction, headed by the Village President, F. R. Pierson, and another headed by Police Commissioner Hopkins. Mr. Pierson had asked Mr. Weeks to let the prisoners go or give them suspended sentences, and Justice Moorhouse and the District Attorney had joined Police Commissioner Hopkins in opposing this policy.

When the Trustees met tonight, Commissioner Hopkins tendered his resignation.

The eight prisoners, handcuffed, were taken to White Plains in automobiles. They will be taken to New York Penitentiary tomorrow morning.

CHARGES $4,650 THEFT.

Briton Says He Was Swindled in Poolroom—Two Arrested.

Eugene Adams, an Englishman, appeared as complainant in the West Side Police Court yesterday against Jacob Cohen, 55 years old, of 416 East Fourteenth Street and Charles Carbonelli, 36, of 152 West Sixty-second Street, charging them with swindling him out of $4,650 in a gambling resort. The prisoners were held in $7,500 bail each for examination next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Adams arrived from London on the steamship St. Louis last Saturday. On the boat he met genial men, he said, among them a man who said his name was McDonald and who told him about the money to be made on horse betting in New York. At McDonald's suggestion, Adams went to a poolroom in West Forty-ninth Street. On his first bet he lost $50. Next, he put up a $10,000 check on long odds. This time he won $138,000, according to the figures.

The managers of the resort wanted cash, according to Adams, and it was arranged that Adams should put up $10,000 cash on Monday and receive the $138,000 winnings. Adams came with the cash, in five-pound notes. He was exhibiting his wallet, according to his story, when this familiar alarm was sounded:

"The cops are coming."

While all scurried away, Adams charged, Carbonelli grabbed his wallet containing the $4,650 and ran away with others. Adams, yelling for the police, followed, and Carbonelli was caught at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Cohen was arrested at Forty-eight Street and Broadway.

McDonald has not yet been found. According to Adams, his ship companion described himself as a "former waiting commissioner for William K. Vanderbilt."

LAYS CRIME TO MRS. ANGLE.

Coroner Finds Ballou's Death Due to Her Criminal Act.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, July 28.—Coroner John J. Phelan today held that Mrs. Helen M. Angle was responsible for the death of Waldo R. Ballou, a former Councilman who was found lying on the sidewalk in front of the Rippowam Building, in which Mrs. Angle lived, at 11:15 o'clock on the night of June 28 last. Coroner Phelan closed his formal finding in the case with these words:

"I am satisfied that the circumstances surrounding such death bear such unusual earmarks of crime as to warrant full inquiry by the criminal authorities. To that end do I therefore find that Waldo R. Ballou came to his death at the time, place, and from the cause above set forth as the result of the criminal act of Helen M. Angle.

State's Attorney Cummings, to whom Coroner Phelan handed his finding, said tonight:

"Mrs. Angle is held under a bond of $5,000 to respond to any action the State may take with reference to the matter. what attitude the State will take, what recommendation is to be made, or what disposition of the matter I intend to make will not be known for the present. The next term of the Superior Court comes in on the second Tuesday of September. Nothing will be done until that term of the court."

EDITOR KILLED BY AUTO.

C. A. Jaggar Pinned Under His Car in Odd Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 28.—Charles A. Jaggar of this village was driving his automobile on Hill Street this afternoon when the machine swerved to one side, and turned a somersault. Mr. Jagger was thrown to the street.

Miss Josephine Schaws ran to aid the injured man. The top of the seat was resting on Mr. Jaggar's head. He was unconscious. A passing automobile took him to the Southampton Hospital, where it was found he had a fractured skull. He died several hours later.

Mr. Jaggar was 53 years old. He was editor of a local paper and prominent in village activities.

TRAINS BLOCKED; COMMUTERS WALK

Thousands Brave the Rain to Escape Hours of Waiting on Long Island Railroad.

SOME NOT HOME AT 10 P. M.

Broken Truck Blocks One Line and Schooner Jammed in Swing Bridge Another.

Two tie-ups on different divisions of the Long Island Railroad discommoded thousands of passengers yesterday afternoon and evening. It is estimated that 15,000 commuters were late to dinner, many of them not getting home till 10 o'clock.

The more serious trouble was on the Far Rockaway division, and affected traffic to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Edgemere, Arverne, and Far Rockaway. It was caused by the derailment of a two-coach local train running between Far Rockaway and Valley Stream. The train was running toward Valley Stream, and the forward truck of the second coach jumped the track about 500 feet east of the Far Rockaway station. That was at 4:30 o'clock.

A wrecking crew was called from Long Island City to get the truck back to the rails and while it was on its way the commuter trains began to roll on. By 7 o'clock twenty trains, each containing about 700 persons, were waiting for a clear track. The wrecking crew found the accident more serious than had been supposed. Time and again the big crane lifted at the derailed coach, but repairs were necessary before the truck would hold it.

Ordinarily the trolley cars of the Ocean Electric Railway would have served the commuters, but this line uses the tracks of the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island and the railroad tie-up, therefore, halted the trolley line.

Those who lived in Lawrence and Cedarhurst left their trains and started to walk the mile or two to their homes despite the rain. As the hours passed many commuters from more distant suburbs also waded to their homes. Many went to houses along the road and telephoned for taxicabs and carriages. Chauffeurs did a thriving business, but hundreds stuck to their trains.

The other tie-up began at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon on the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island when the three-masted schooner McClellan wedged its bowsprit into the open swing bridge in the tressel across Jamaica Bay. The tie-up lasted three hours.

The schooner signaled for the bridge to be opened and then advanced. The tide was one of the strongest ever experienced in Jamaica Bay and the sea was high. Instead of sliding through the opening the McClellan ran into the bridge and its bowsprit was wedged between the tracks on the bridge.

A wrecking crew was called from Rockaway Beach. Traffic east and west, in the meantime, was blocked on the tressel. A few trains were permitted on the tressel from either direction, but most of them stopped at a distance. Several hundred persons were detained, most of them en route to Rockaway Beach.

About seventy men, women, and children left one of the trains in disgust and boarded the motor boat Daphne, 90 feet long, for the rest of the trip to Rockaway Beach. While on the bay the boat began to rock and women and children became seasick. Dr. Edward L. Friedmann of Brooklyn, who was a passenger, attended them.

Jewelers Held for Undervaluations.

Nathan Agsteribbe and his brother, Hartog, jewelers, of 71 Nassau Street, under the trade name of Henri Hartog, were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton on the charge of undervaluing jewels of the value of $4,000, which they imported on Oct. 30 on the Lusitania. Acting Deputy Surveyor Edwin R. Norwood asserted that they had used for the purpose a false invoice. They were held in $3,000 bail each for examination, and it was stated yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Stephenson that when the charge comes to trial evidence of others undervaluations in which they were concerned will be produced.

CLYSMIC

A brand new kind of a high-ball: Peach syrup mixed with cool, bubbling Clysmic. It's the best yet.

"King of Table Waters"

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

The Semi-Annual Sale of
Saks Suits for Men
Formerly $30, $28, $25, $23 and $20
at $17
A small charge will be made for alterations during this Sale

Five Economical Solutions of the SUMMER SHIRT problem for Men

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of woven Madras and mercerized fabrics, in plain and pleated models. *Values to $2.00* — **95c**

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of Scotch Madras and French crepes, and in the much wanted blazer stripes. *Values to $3.50* — **$1.30**

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of Scotch fabrics and Wear-well silk crepes, in colorful stripes and figures. *Values to $4.50* — **$1.95**

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of fine silk crepes and all silks, in a great assemblage of patterns. *Values to $6.00* — **$3.15**

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of silk crepes, Austrian silk cloths and pure French silks. *Values $7.50 to $10.00* — **$4.85**

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Today, Very Decisive Reductions in their Midsummer Clearance of
Men's and Young Men's Clothing

THE price changes affect our entire Third Floor stocks of Men's and Young Men's Sack Suits, now priced as follows:

Men's and Young Men's $30 to 37.50 Suits at $19.50
Men's and Young Men's $22 to 28.00 Suits at $15.00
Young Men's $15.00, 18.00 and 20.00 Suits at $10.00

Included are all our plain blues and blacks, as well as the fancy suitings. Coats are one-quarter, one-half or full lined, most of the better grades being lined with silk; sizes for 32 to 46 inch chest measure; in regular, stout, short or long proportions.

Palm Beach Suits, special at $6.75
With Norfolk or Plain Sack Coats, in sizes 33 to 50 inch chest measure.
Men's High Grade Mohair Suits, now $12.75
$5.00 and 6.00 Flannel or Serge Trousers at $3.75
Plain white or striped flannel, or striped serge.
$4.00 and 5.00 Gray Flannel Trousers at $3.00

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
America's Finest Rye
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

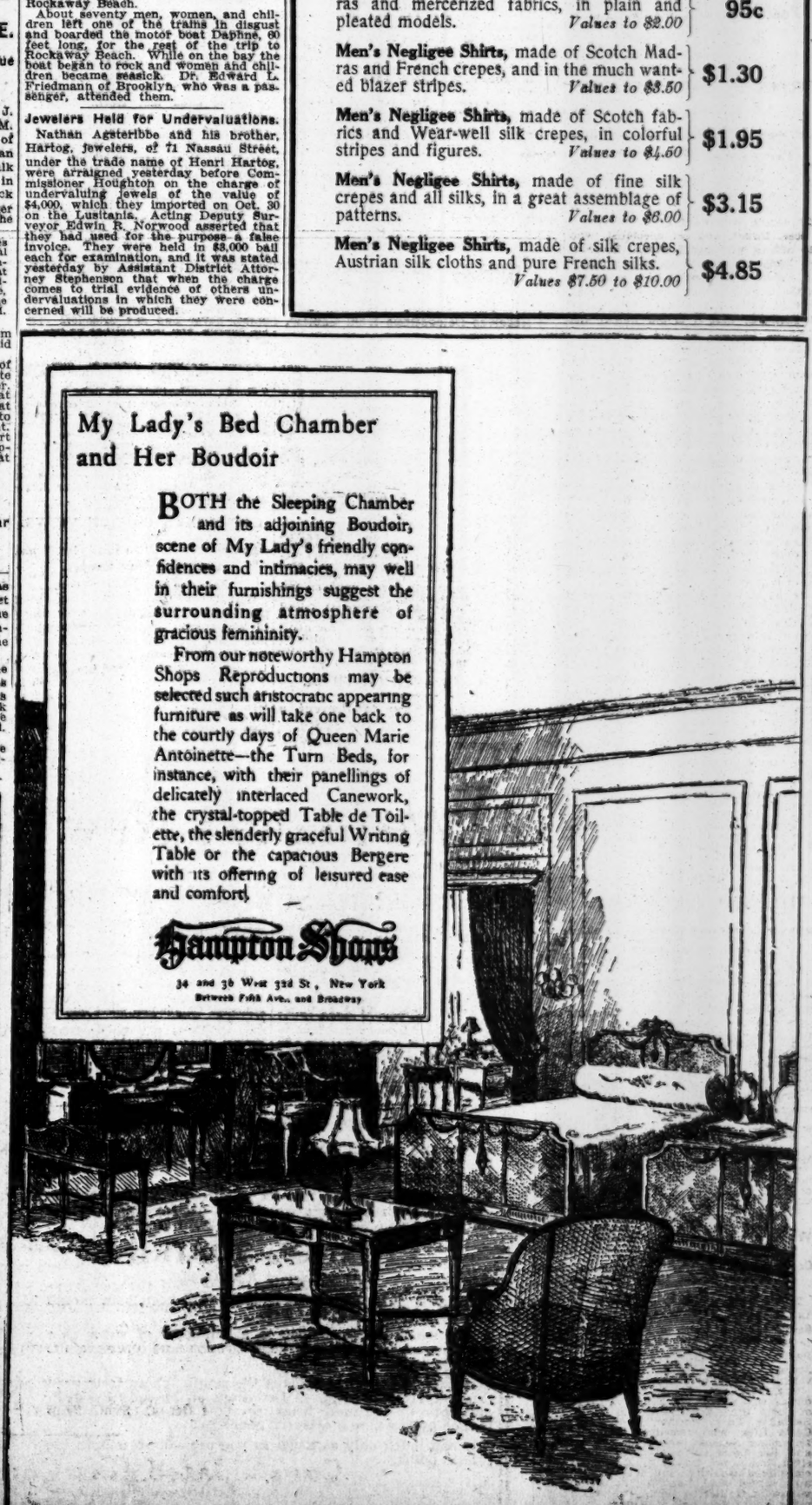
WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

My Lady's Bed Chamber and Her Boudoir

BOTH the Sleeping Chamber and its adjoining Boudoir, scene of My Lady's friendly confidences and intimacies, may well in their furnishings suggest the surrounding atmosphere of gracious femininity.

From our noteworthy Hampton Shops Reproductions may be selected such aristocratic appearing furniture as will take one back to the courtly days of Queen Marie Antoinette—the Turn Beds, for instance, with their panellings of delicately interlaced Canework, the crystal-topped Table de Toilette, the slenderly graceful Writing Table or the capacious Bergere with its offering of leisured ease and comfort.

Hampton Shops
34 and 36 West 33d St., New York
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway



OPEN CANAL TODAY CUTTING CAPE COD

Steady Work of Five Years Robs Sea "Graveyard" of Terrors.

BOSTON 66 MILES NEARER

Marine Procession to Mark Completion of Waterway Dug Across Eight Miles of Sand.

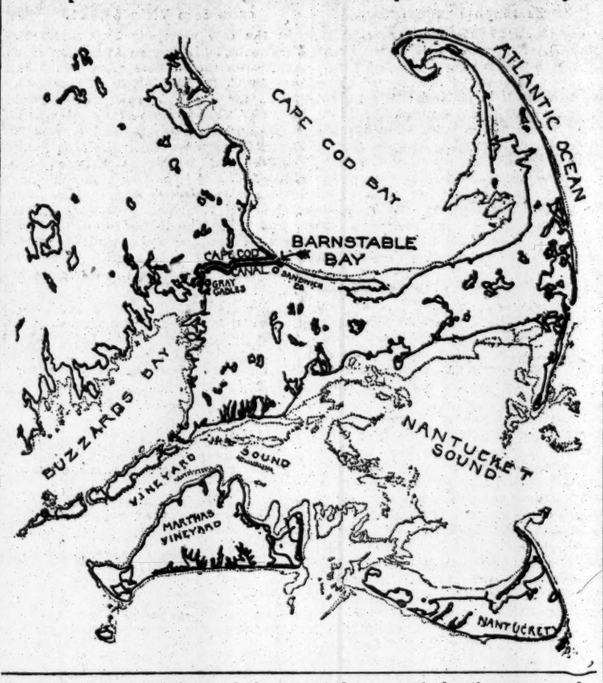
Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 28.—The hotels are crowded tonight with steamship men and railroad officials waiting to board the fleet of private yachts and other vessels at anchor in the harbor which will start for Buzzards Bay at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning to sail in procession through the Cape Cod Canal, which cuts Cape Cod from the mainland of Massachusetts and shortens the sea route from Boston to New York by sixty-six miles. The canal is finished now and tomorrow morning it will be declared open for commerce.

The Cape Cod Canal cuts through the eight-mile strip of land which stretches across the straightway sea road between New York and Boston. This is the sandy strip between Barnstable Bay and Buzzards Bay connecting Cape Cod with the rest of Massachusetts. It has forced all vessels to take the perilous "outside way" which, on account of the thousands of shipwrecks in the last 300 years, has come to be known as "the graveyard of the Atlantic."

The piercing of this strip comes after the discarding of a dozen plans, beginning as far back as the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the failure of two actual attempts to rob the "graveyard" of its terrors. The company which has done the work, with August Belmont at its head, took up the task in 1899 where it had been dropped by a number of other companies. The present company's forerunners, the late Capt. De Witt C. Flanagan and R. D. Woodward of New York, organized the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal Company, and obtained from the Massachusetts Legislature a charter dated June 1, 1899. For more than seven years Flanagan and his associates expended large sums of money on the scheme, but could not get capitalists interested in

Cape Cod Canal to be Opened Today.



the work because engineers had reported that the eight-mile strip of land was above quicksand which would fill up any trench as fast as it was dug. In 1906 Capt. Flanagan interested August Belmont in the scheme, and William Barclay Parsons, the New York engineer, looked over the ground, had borings made, and announced that there was no quicksand and that the canal could be dug. Following that report, Mr. Belmont agreed to finance the canal, and the taking out of the first spadeful of earth by Mr. Belmont on June 21, 1906, followed.

The building of the waterway has required no special engineering skill, for it has been a steady dig through sand. No locks were required, the canal being a sea-level route, and, as has been said, the cutting has been for a distance of eight miles, although from Barnstable Bay to the thirty-foot depth in Buzzards Bay is twelve and one-half miles. About 20,000,000 cubic yards of sand and earth have been removed. The highest elevation cut through was only twenty-nine feet, and much of the course lies below the level of the sea.

The canal is twenty-five feet deep—not deep enough for the passage of a battleship—with a minimum width on the bottom of 100 feet. At the surface the canal is 250 feet wide. There are three places where ships may pass each other, with a minimum width on the bottom of 200 feet and on the surface 350 feet.

It is expected that every year there will pass through the canal 8,000,000 tons of coal, 300,000 tons of stone, 250,000 tons of Nova Scotia plaster, huge cargoes of brick, lumber and ice, and 2,000,000 tons of high-class merchandise.

In the last half century, between 1843 and 1893, according to the records obtainable, 2,131 vessels were wrecked going around Cape Cod. The canal will eliminate this danger to navigation.

The canal was dug by the Cape Cod Construction Company at a cost of $11,990,000. The company was formed to do the work, with August Belmont President; Arthur L. Devens, Vice President; William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer; John F. Buck, Secretary and Treasurer, and De Witt C. Flanagan, E. W. Lancaster and Dudley Pickman, Directors.

BIG YACHTS IN RACE TO USE CANAL FIRST

California and Niagara Preparing to Approach Ditch from Opposite Ends.

LEITER'S BOAT HAS STARTED

Mrs. Stocker, Owner of the California, Fitting Her Vessel Here for Quick Start.

The swift steam yacht California, which, when she was the Hauoli, and owned by F. M. Smith, the "borax king," steamed a famous race with the Kanawha, owned by the late H. H. Rogers, is being rapidly made ready for a race with Howard Gould's Niagara, which, under charter to Joseph Leiter of Chicago is now on her way to the Panama Canal. Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stocker, daughter of the late "Lucky" Baldwin, the California millionaire, and the owner of the California, plans to clear Sandy Hook on Sunday afternoon, and expects to reach Colon before the Niagara gets to Balboa, at the Pacific end of the canal. Then, if Col. Goethals is favorably disposed, and finds that he can send her vessel through before the date of the opening of the waterway to commercial vessels, Mrs. Stocker will realize the plan she made when she purchased the Hauoli two years ago, to take the first American-built pleasure craft through the canal.

The Hauoli is said to have cost F. M. Smith $200,000. Mrs. Stocker paid $100,000 for the craft. Mrs. Stocker, her husband, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. E. Snyder, returned from a trip to Europe only recently, in the belief that they would have plenty of time to make a leisurely cruise to Colon. The news that Mr. Leiter had decided to head from Honolulu in the direction of the canal caused them to hasten their preparations.

The California has been thoroughly overhauled, and at present she is lying at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, taking on stores, and being fitted with a wireless telegraph plant that is powerful for a vessel of her size. It will have a sending radius of 200 miles by day and 400 by night. The electric light equipment of the California is also being enlarged, and the dining room forward and the drawing room aft will be brilliantly illuminated.

The yacht was built to carry a large number of guests, but owing to the need for a big supply of stores, much of the space below decks will be used as store rooms. The enormous cabin of the owner, which is just a little aft of amidships, is now piled with barrels and boxes. Mrs. Stocker is determined to make the yacht as comfortable as possible for the long cruise to San Francisco that she plans, and is installing a lot of palms and potted plants in the drawing room.

Some damage was once done the vessel when she was the Hauoli by a big sea that was shipped over the bow, and which hurled an enormous mahogany chest along the forward deck and against the deckhouse. To avoid a contingency like that, the entire bow deck, from stem to bridge, has been sheathed over with a turtle back of two-inch deck planking, covered with canvas, with heavy iron doors where the anchors are. This is built over a steel frame, and there is enough headroom underneath for the crew to move about comfortably.

Two big Welin steel lifeboats of the latest design have been added to the vessel's equipment. In addition there are a launch, a gig and a dory. She will carry a crew of thirty-seven.

Mrs. Stocker, who is at the Breslin, says that through her attorney in San Francisco, she has obtained permission to moor the California at a pier in the Fair Grounds during the Panama-Pacific Exposition. She and Mr. Stocker will live on board, and expect to do a great deal of entertaining.

"We were convinced that with the prospects that San Francisco was going to be crowded next Summer, we should be a lot more comfortable living on the yacht," said Mrs. Stocker yesterday.

Mr. Stocker, who made the trip to San Francisco twenty-seven years ago by the Panama route, crossing the Isthmus by rail, is a little concerned about the number of coaling stations between Balboa and San Diego. The engines of the vessel are of 2,000 horse power, and though she is 211 feet long, she is almost as narrow as an axe, and her coal bunkers will not hold a supply sufficient to drive her far at anything like her normal speed. However, no attempt will be made to go rapidly, it being considered more important to nurse the fuel supply.

Capt. Lawrence Gross, who is in command of the yacht, expects to make his first call at Norfolk, stopping afterward at Charleston, Jacksonville and Nassau. The next port will be either Santiago de Cuba or Kingston, Jamaica, from which a run will be made for Colon. Neither Mrs. Stocker nor Capt. Gross has figured even approximately on the date of arrival at San Francisco. The principal aim of the owner is to reach Colon before the Niagara reaches the Pacific entrance to the canal. The Isthmus once passed the California will make her way leisurely up the coast.

JURY FIXERS SENTENCED.

One Goes to Elmira and the Other Is Freed Under Suspension.

Milton Solomon of 78 Bank Street and George Jamieson, who is a janitor at the same address, and was a member of a jury which he "hung," were sentenced yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. Both are principals in a so-called jury fixing case. In order to impose sentence Judge Rosalsky returned to this city from a vacation trip.

Solomon was convicted of bribery in fixing a juryman in a case before Justice Donnelly in the Supreme Court. Jamieson was the juror he fixed. The former was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory and Jamieson was released under a suspended sentence.

It was through the efforts of Abraham Gruber that the plot was exposed. Solomon approached one of the counsel in a case and offered to obtain a disagreement of the jury for $150. Mr. Gruber was informed of the offer and notified the District Attorney's office. Solomon was trapped into taking marked money. He contrived to have Jamieson accepted as a juryman and the pair were arrested on June 17 while they were dividing the marked money in a saloon at Ann and Nassau Streets. Jamieson confessed to having followed Solomon's instructions in the plot.

READY FOR LIFEBOAT TRIP.

The Lundin to Start Across the Atlantic Tomorrow.

The thirty-six-foot Lundin power lifeboat, towing a twenty-eight-foot Lundin decked lifeboat, will start on her trip across the Atlantic from the Battery at 2 o'clock tomorrow. The Lundin will sail under the flag of the Bayside Yacht Club.

Arrangements have been made to accompany her as far as Sea Gate, and for that purpose the steamer Orient has been chartered, and will leave Pier A with the officials of the Bayside Yacht Club on board, as well as some city officials, representatives of the press, and photographers.

Capt. B. A. Rigoulot has been selected as navigator and A. H. Meldrum as wireless operator. Martin Simon will go as sailor and Walter Petterson as engineer. Einar Sivard, naval architect and Superintendent of the Welin Marine Equipment Company, will be in charge of the expedition, and his wife, Mrs. Signeholm Sivard, will accompany him in the capacity of cook.

SPANKING SUBDUES TWO BOY BURGLARS

Lads Rob a Paterson Store of Eleven Revolvers, Knives, and Other Booty.

"REST UP" AT CONEY ISLAND

But on Their Way Back a Railroad Watchman Punishes and Captures the Desperadoes.

Two boy desperadoes, one thirteen, the other fourteen years old, finished a three-day career of crime and high life last evening as they were starting to walk home to Paterson in the gray light of dusk. The boys had robbed the Empire Sporting Goods Store in their home town on Sunday night, taking eleven revolvers, three watches, four searchlights, and two hunting knifes.

Thus armed to the teeth, they started out for New York. They spent two delirious days here and in Coney Island, and then, feeling it was time to rest up for another "job," they started for Paterson. Though the goods they had stolen were valued at $125, they had to beg money to get across the ferry to Hoboken. They then started to walk the ties.

As night was coming on they had passed Jersey City Heights and were toiling over the ties near the Secaucus Station when they were challenged by a Lackawanna Railroad watchman. The younger bandit, who was William Muller of Straight Street, Paterson, pointed a revolver at the watchman. The watchman promptly turned him over his knee and spanked him till his palm was nearly blistered. The other boy, Camille Van Dercastle of 84 Montgomery Street, Paterson, abused the watchman for this undignified procedure. Nothing daunted the watchman took them to his shanty, flagged the first train to Hoboken, and put the boys on board.

At the police station the boys said they both had been in the reform school. They seemed to be untroubled by what might happen to them. After they had been questioned by the police they were taken to the matron's room and soon little Willie was lost in the enthralling history of "Billy, the Western Detective."

Until the report of the capture was telephoned to Paterson the police of that city had no suspicion that two boys in Knickerbockers were the burglars.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

THE MAJESTIC, planned and constructed to be an apartment hotel, offers no "make-shift suites" to its guests. There has been no converting of smaller rooms or juggling with the original plan of floor space. The Majestic is today as the day it was built, New York's charmingest hotel-home. Now is a good time to arrange for Fall Rentals.

J. Charlton Rivera, Managing Director.

72nd Street & Central Park West

Stop Apologizing for Your Car

A Few Locomobile "SIXES" are offered—a remarkable opportunity.

The same quality, style and workmanship that make a new Locomobile "Six" worth its price are in these cars.

Wear on all of them is negligible—we guarantee them anyway, just like new cars.

There are only a few to be had. You can be proud of a Locomobile "Six."

The Locomobile Company of America

61st St., next to Broadway J. A. Mellish, Mgr. Exchange Car Dept.

SGV

The S. G. V. Company, Reading, Pa., beg to announce that on and after July 29th the sale of S. G. V. Automobiles will be in the hands of the Whitefield Motor Car Co., Inc., whose office and salesroom will be located at 242 West 59th Street, in charge of Mr. Frank H. Bowen, formerly of the Simplex Automobile Company.

DR. GRACE PRIOR DIES BY TEN-STORY FALL

Leans from Window Ledge to Fasten Screen and Drops to Paved Court.

SERVANTS WATCH PLUNGE

Had Planned to Entertain a Dinner Party—Was Wife of Dr. Sidney Yankauer.

Dr. Grace Greenwood Prior Yankauer, a nose, throat, and ear specialist, who had offices with her husband, Dr. Sidney Yankauer, at 616 Madison Avenue, fell out of a window in her apartment on the tenth floor at 471 Park Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

Dr. and Mrs. Yankauer had intended to have a dinner party last night, and about 5:25 Mrs. Yankauer telephoned to her husband at his office and asked him to bring home some cake for the dinner. Then, noticing that a screen in the apartment was insecurely fastened, she raised the window, knelt on a pad on the window sill, and leaned out to fasten the screen. As she did so she lost her balance and fell to the court below.

Servants who had seen the fall ran to her and found that she was apparently dead. Her husband was notified by telephone, and he came with Dr. Louis G. Kaempfer of 616 Madison Avenue, who said she had been instantly killed. Coroner Hellenstein was summoned, and decided that the death was accidental.

Dr. Prior (for she was accustomed to use her maiden name in her professional work) was born in Middletown, N. Y., in 1874, and was the daughter of C. N. Prior, a druggist of that place. She was graduated from the Women's Medical Dispensary in 1898, and went into practice as a nose, throat, and ear specialist. In 1909 she was married to Dr. Sidney Yankauer, who was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1893. He is an Associate in Laryngology at the Mount Sinai Hospital and an Assistant in Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Ear in the Mount Sinai Dispensary. Since then they have maintained an office together. There are no children.

Dr. Prior was a member of the American Medical Association, the Women's Medical Societies of New York State and New York City, and the Mount Vernon Medical Society. For some time she had been Assistant Surgeon at the Mount Sinai Dispensary.

A sister, Miss Olive Prior, of Middletown, was summoned by telegraph and arrived late last night.

LUNCHEON FOR CANAL MEN.

Col. Lucas Entertains Members of the Pennsylvania Board.

Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, State consulting engineer entertained a party yesterday at a sort of farewell luncheon to members of the Pennsylvania Canal Board, who for six months have been studying the canals of New York, particularly the Erie Canal extension, to get ideas for the canal with which Pennsylvanians is to conect the Ohio River with Lake Erie.

It is expected that this canal will cost $60,000,000. Its object is to make the Upper Lake region cres easy of transit to the canal regions of Pennsylvania.

Members of their Canal Board at the luncheon included William A. Magee, former Mayor of Pittsburgh, Chairman; James A. Chambers and Thomas P. Sloane. Other guests of Col. Lucas were John A. Bensel, Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Capt. Anderson of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; John A. O'Connor, and George W. Smith of Buffalo.

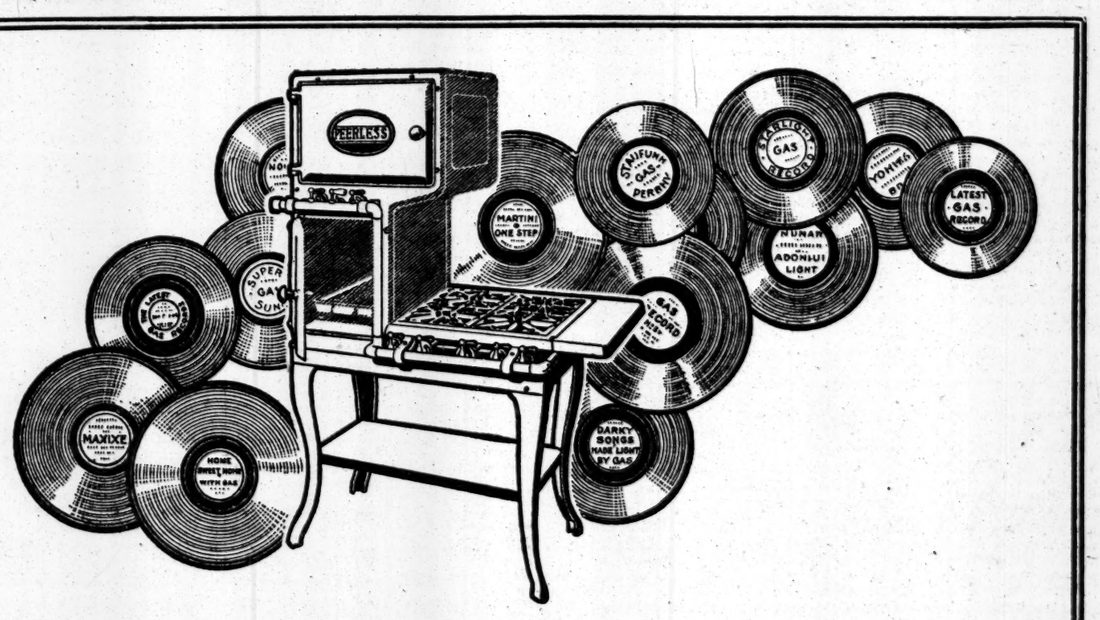
HEFFERNAN'S PLEA DENIED.

Decision Construed as Blow to District Attorney Smith.

Justice Blackmar yesterday denied a plea for a certificate of reasonable doubt made by James Heffernan, who was sentenced to not less than three nor more than five years in Sing Sing by Justice Scudder for having attacked Mrs. Clara Ellert, sixteen years old, in Joe Cassidy's Democratic clubhouse in Long Island City last year.

It was considered that this decision struck a blow at the defense interposed by District Attorney Matthew J. Smith of Queens, against whom charges asking for his removal for neglecting to prosecute Heffernan and Harry Scanlon, now under indictment in the Ellert case, were pending before Gov. Glynn.

Deputy Attorney General William A. McQuaid conducted the Heffernan prosecution. The jury which tried Scanlon disagreed after being out more than ten hours. He is out on bail and steps will be taken immediately by the Deputy Attorney General to bring him to trial at the opening of the Fall term of the Queens County Supreme Court.



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WITNESS GIVES A VERDICT.

Picks Out "the Culprit" and "the Great Manipulator."

John B. Manning, a broker 81 years old, of 2 Wall Street, was a witness yesterday for the Government in the trial before Judge Russell in the Federal District Court of Nova Adolphus Brown, Floyd Franklin and seven other defendants on the charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of stock of Franklin's candy concern. Mr. Manning said he had bought $24,000 of the stock.

"Did you see Franklin?" asked Assistant District Attorney Spence.

"Yes, he's the culprit," replied the witness.

"What do you know about Brown?"

"He's the great manipulator," said Mr. Manning.

He said he bought the stock to escape being worried. So many representatives of the candy concern kept calling on him that he was glad to be rid of them.

The trial will continue today.

WEALTHY, FEARS BLINDNESS

Costa Rican Widow Arrives Here to Consult Oculist.

To consult an oculist, Mrs. Isabella Lara y Sandoval, a wealthy resident of San José, Costa Rica, arrived here yesterday on the United Fruit steamer Pastores, accompanied by her nephew, Jorge W. Lara, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Lara is the widow of Manuel Sandoval, who was a Director of the Bank of Costa Rica, and a sister of the late Salvador Lara, former President of Costa Rica, who owned several coffee and sugar estates. She is 55 years old and has been suffering from loss of sight, but is not totally blind. She was considered wealthy, but not a millionaire, it was said, like Mrs. Julia Dent, widow of Guillermo Dent, who was reputed to be the richest woman in the little Central American republic. Mrs. Lara is stopping with her nephew at the Hotel Felix-Portland, 132 West Forty-seventh Street.

Distinguished Writers

WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEXT SUNDAY

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, the well-known writer on history, will contribute an article on the present European situation. Prof. Hart visited the Balkan States recently and brings first-hand knowledge of local conditions.

A Veteran Diplomat will give intimate pen pictures of the big men in European politics; the leaders in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, and France.

Dr. Van Hise, the exponent of the Wisconsin Idea, contributes a discussion of the anti-trust bill, in which he says it is imperfect in its present form.

James Huneker, the well-known critic, gives readers of The New York Times an intimate study of New York from an entirely new view-point.

Herbert W. Bowen, Consul General to Barcelona at the time of the Spanish war, gives a heretofore unwritten chapter of war history.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Harvard University, prescribes work, play, love, and worship as the four "necessaries" for every human being. He says that worship is needed regularly like food or sleep. Dr. Cabot's ideas will open up a new field of discussion.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1914.

AUSTRIA'S WAR WITH SERVIA.

Austria was not to be restrained from making war on Servia. Her intention to go to war was made plain by the unusual nature of the demands she made upon the Servian Government. With her rejection of the Servian reply war became inevitable. The Austrian state of mind can be easily understood. The feeling of grief and horror aroused by the assassination of the Crown Prince and his consort gave way to a passionate resentment against Servia when it was discovered, as it was speedily discovered, that the conspiracy against Archduke FERDINAND'S life struck its roots in Servian soil. It was natural that the Austrian Government and people should resolve to punish not only the immediate perpetrators of the crime, but the people they held to be responsible for it. The reply of the German Foreign Office to Sir EDWARD GREY'S proposal of mediation between Austria and Servia was, therefore, entirely reasonable. No mediation was possible, since it could not be supposed that Austria would consent to debate such a cause of quarrel.

Germany's reply to Sir EDWARD'S overtures, however, contains a plain intimation that should they be renewed in another form they would be most welcome. England is, in fact, almost directly invited to submit a proposal for a conference with a view to limiting the war to the belligerents immediately engaged. The world will hope that such a proposal, when made by Sir EDWARD, as certainly it will be made, will have the assent of Russia, France and Germany, and of Italy.

There are good reasons for the belief that such a conference would accomplish its purpose. The sympathy of the German Government and the active co-operation of the German Emperor are, of course, essential to its success. If through his influence Austria can be persuaded to limit her war operations to the chastisement of the Servians and the exaction of an indemnity not territorial, Russia will have no special cause to consider that her interests are put in jeopardy, and the Czar, it is highly probable, would be inclined to take the Kaiser's view that the war should be localized. Russia is the primary danger point, but there is another cause for some anxiety in the attitude which Rumania and Greece and Montenegro may take. Rumania will be guided by Russia, while for dynastic reasons Greece is not likely to ignore the counsels of Berlin. If Servia is left to fight her battles alone, Russia will have no controlling reason for interference, and the horror of a general war of the great Powers will be averted.

England's home troubles will make her averse to participation in a European war, and her people would look with disfavor upon the use of her fleets and forces to assist Russia in her pan-Slavic designs. On the other hand, without the aid of England's navy, Russia, of course, would be likely to consider the time most inopportune for taking a forward step in her policy toward the Balkans; and with England holding aloof there would be a lessened probability of France coming to the aid of Russia. Sir EDWARD GREY, therefore, can with excellent prospects of success act upon the Berlin suggestion of a conference to confine the war within the narrowest possible limits.

MR. WHITMAN'S PLATFORM.

Mr. WHITMAN is not impressive when he is declaring defiantly, "Neither can Mr. BARNES prevent me from getting the nomination," and at the same time using the Barnes organization up-State to get his petitions out and holding conferences with Mr. BARNES at his home. He is not impressive in the attitude he assumed yesterday, when he painted himself as a stalwart and unbending Republican who scorned a Progressive indorsement. "I shall be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination at the Republican primary and none other," he declared. But on July 15 he was displaying none of this noble determination to stick in the middle of the road. Instead, he was saying on that date:

> I believe I said I would run at the Republican primaries. But if 3,000 Progressives say they want me I shall willingly be the candidate of the Progressives.

Three thousand is the number of signatures necessary to get the name of a candidate for Governor before the Progressives at their primaries. No moral turpitude was involved in Mr. WHITMAN'S willingness to be a candidate for the Progressive nomination as well as the Republican. But, since he finds he cannot get the Progressive nomination, it is highly humorous to find Mr. WHITMAN assuming such an attitude as he does now. Some time ago we advised him, in a spirit of friendliness, to dismiss whatever advisers might be leading him into the maze of ludicrous contradictions in which he was getting involved. He has not profited by that counsel.

It is of more consequence that Mr. WHITMAN, in announcing what he will do if elected Governor, seems to regard that office as only an enlarged District Attorneyship. It is doubtless a Governor's duty to "follow the trails" of graft, but it would be agreeable to learn that Mr. WHITMAN had some comprehension of the larger duties which would devolve upon him if he became Chief Magistrate of the Empire State.

GOLD EXPORTS AND WAR FINANCE

Those who the other day were reading calmly the quotations of foreign securities at prices unmatched for a generation feel different emotions at reading this week quotations of foreign exchange equally remarkable here. There is now afloat and engaged almost as many millions of gold as the Treasury has promised to release for the purpose of moving the crops. The two operations are distinct, more so, in fact, than they ought to be. It would have been well if the Treasury had looked at the foreign as well as the domestic situation before engaging to release resources which it will be difficult to gather against an emergency which might have been foreseen when the engagement was made. No doubt our bad banking and currency arrangements—now in their last days—put the Treasury under a sort of compulsion to relieve conditions produced by the Treasury unwillingly in the process of tax gathering. But that is no reason for repeating methods which have not worked well hitherto.

When the Treasury last financed the interior banks farmers complained that they were not accommodated by the banks which received the Treasury funds. The cash the Treasury released lapsed into the general circulation and found its way to New York. When the Treasury recalled its loans, miscalled deposits, it gathered them in again through the New York Sub-Treasury and the Clearing House. In principle that will be the result in this case. The money once out of the Treasury, cannot be kept earmarked and devoted to the uses intended. It is part of the country's resources, and is as much available for one use as another. So far as it relieves stress in this country, it enables the banks which are relieved to send their funds abroad, for the tendency of funds in this country to this centre is paralleled by the tendency of world funds to London, or wherever the bid is highest.

It is peculiarly inept to associate movements of gold like this with the movements of commerce, or the operation of our tariff. War finance is a thing apart from such considerations. When gold is bought specifically, iron or oil or copper cannot be delivered. The price is not paid in commodities such as we usually buy. The gold is bought with what the buyers of the gold can part with best, and which we must take or do worse. That is to say, since there is no market for foreign securities and scant market for foreign commodities here, payment for gold must be made in American obligations, mostly in the form of securities. If we decline to take them at high prices they will be marked down to prices reduced in proportion to the necessities of the sellers. We must take them or see their prices crumble like the foreign prices. Thus the export of gold is in a way support of prices of American securities, through the lessening of the necessities which compel their sale.

The sufferings of others are greater than our own. We cannot profit by their wastes of blood and treasure, but we may be sure that there is a limit beyond which they cannot be endured. That is the measure of the draught upon our own abundant resources, and is the protection of our gold, left indefensible by the failure to erect the Federal Reserve system on schedule time.

DUBLIN'S WRATH.

The outbreak in Dublin increases the humiliation of Mr. ASQUITH'S Government and tends in no way to lessen the difficulties of the Ulster situation. The first blood has been shed by British soldiers, who fired not on the rebels of the North, but on the loyal upholders of Irish Home Rule, who, following the example of Ulster, were providing themselves with arms in case of emergency. The troops were ordered out without authority by a Deputy Police Commissioner, and, though they shed blood, they did not prevent the landing and distribution of the rifles. Dublin's spirit is naturally aroused and the Home Rule imbroglio is worse than ever, all through a blunder which seems to have been inexcusable.

In the present crisis the continuance of the Ministerial efforts to reach an amicable adjustment of the difficulty must be postponed. It is characteristic of the unreason that seems to have prevailed throughout the whole bitter controversy that the demonstrations on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, which were dreaded beforehand, should have passed without trouble and the first warlike outbreak be caused by a needless movement against the Nationalist forces in Dublin, who could scarcely be expected to refrain from arming themselves when the Ulster Volunteers are all armed, and, according to their own statements, anxious for the fray.

CALMING MEXICO.

Rumors of fresh troubles for Mexico are ever abundant, but they are so generally false that they cause no worry. Of a piece with much of the "news" circulated by the juntas of mischiefmakers in the past is the report about a new union for offense between HUERTA and FELIX DIAZ. Surely the nephew of the great PORFIRIO has suffered too much already from confidence misplaced in the recently unseated Dictator to justify belief in that report. In fact, in all the rumors and reports from Mexico there is none to cause apprehension except the pronunciamento against the Church by the Governor of Nuevo Leon. If this is a true manifestation of the feeling of the conquering party against the religion of the country, there may be some trouble.

The Mexican Church is still rich and powerful, but it has become so under great restrictions. The Catholic party has served as a useful minority in Mexican politics, and it is not likely that the charges against it made by the Governor are well founded. The most notable passage in his document, by the way, is that praising LERDO DE TEJADA, who was driven out of the Presidency and the country by PORFIRIO DIAZ. That eminent jurist dwelt for some years in New York, where he was respected, but he made a sad mess of governing Mexico, and praise of him has not been heard for a long time. His opinion of VILLA and ZAPATA would be worth having if it could be communicated to us from the Great Beyond. Probably the Nuevo Leon feeling against the Church is purely local. Late advices indicate that an understanding will be reached in the conference between representatives of CARRANZA and the Provisional President and that a general amnesty will soon be declared.

A BARRIER AGAINST SYNDICALISM

The great strike in the Westinghouse Electric Company and the group called popularly the Westinghouse companies, at Pittsburgh, ended a few weeks ago with no concessions, no agreements, no change whatever in the relations between the men and the companies. That is, there is no recognized change; perhaps there are some still unrecognized changes of mental attitude that may some time have good or bad effects. Something like 12,000 employés were concerned, or, counting their dependents, some 40,000 or 50,000 people. Several thousand tradespeople in the neighborhood were seriously affected. The loss to the employés in wages, to the employers in production and in unusual expenses, and to the community in sales of household supplies ran into the millions—and on the surface it was pure waste. As is always the case in such disturbances, the wage workers are the real sufferers.

The strike was an I. W. W. effort under a different name. Syndicalism has grown fast in recent years in the Pittsburgh district, and the propaganda is carried on with energy and ability. Some months ago a group of extreme agitators sloughed off from the parent body and formed a local union called the Allegheny Congenial Industrial Union, and through this union the strike was organized and the men were called out.

The shops concerned in this strike are open shops and always have been. Union men and non-union men work there side by side in peace and goodwill. The pay is at the top of the market in one of the dearest labor markets in the country. Shop conditions are exceptionally good as to sanitation, safety, and comfort. No shops in the district have a better reputation among the workmen. How was it possible for a little group of reckless and irresponsible adventurers to induce workmen so situated to embark on an enterprise so absurd? The men must have been discontented and dissatisfied, and there is but one apparent reason for such a condition. This is the rapid spread among them of the spirit of radical socialism. This was the spirit of the speeches of the orators who harangued the strikers day after day. Little was said of wages or conditions of labor. There were seldom any specific complaints about the treatment of the men immediately concerned in the shops in which they were working. The case would have been too weak to convince the audiences who knew the facts. The burden of the argument was the familiar complaint—that society is all wrong, that the hand-worker produces all wealth, and that the capitalists and the bosses are parasites.

Two special facts in the strike suggest some of the ways in which the flood of syndicalism may be checked. One of the companies associated in name and sentiment with the group, situated in close neighborhood, employing some 4,000 men, was assaulted repeatedly by the strikers, with no effect. The steadfastness of the men in this company was one of the reasons for the entire failure of the strike, and one of the reasons for that steadfastness was a very liberal pension system. That pension system is not only liberal in the allowances received by the pensioners, but it carries with it a limited but valuable life insurance feature. The pension is continued after the death of the pensioner to his actually dependent heirs. Furthermore, the men make no contribution to the pension fund, and thus the pension is no part of the agreement between employer and employé, and the pension benefit may be stopped for cause.

In one of the other companies of the group about 20 per cent. of the men in the shops are stockholders as well as employés. Three years ago they had a chance to buy stock on easy terms, and they took all that they could get. This plan of stock distribution was not unlike that which the United States Steel Corporation has pursued for a good many years. In these shops a sympathetic walkout was declared, and it was important enough to embarrass the shops for seventeen days, but never to close them, and it gradually died a natural death. The attitude of the shop stockholders in this walk-out was very gratifying to the management and contributed much to limit the disturbance in magnitude and in duration. Furthermore, the failure to close the shops of this company was one of the powerful causes which led to the ultimate failure of the whole strike enterprise.

Not every industrial enterprise can finance an attractive pension plan for its employés; not every industrial enterprise can try to sell its stock to its employés; but in very many cases one or both of these expedients would be practicable, and they are obvious and efficient steps to check the flood of radical socialism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cigarettes Defended for Once.

Cigarettes have innumerable devotees, but most of the devotees are so cowed by the derision and denunciation heaped, by ignorance and prejudice, upon their particular form of the tobacco habit that they rarely attempt its defense, and many of them probably believe, in spite of what experience teaches, that defense is impossible. They are especially downcast when a man in one way or another eminent who happens not to smoke cigarettes misuses his authority by making it an excuse for their condemnation as destructive to health and efficiency.

The New York Medical Journal expresses the very reasonable wish that these Great Ones, if they must discuss subjects outside the one on which alone, usually, their opinion is of any value, would stick to things like the tariff, business depression, or the end of war, concerning which one man's views are as good as another's, and not venture into a domain like pathology, where they can only display their ignorance.

A recent tirade against cigarettes by the most famous of our electricians has moved The Journal to tell him and the rest of us that, while cigarettes do decrease mental energy in some degree, just as tobacco always does, no matter how it is used, science has demonstrated repeatedly that of all the ways of using the weed, the paper rolls are by far the least harmful. The cigarette, it insists, compares with tobacco in other forms exactly as a fine old claret or burgundy does with the heavier and coarser products of the still. To the Prohibitionist everything containing alcohol is "rum," and, no matter how moderately consumed, is credited with producing all of "rum's" dreadful effects. The queer thing about the current denunciation of cigarettes is that the most of it, and the most bitter, comes, not from total abstainers from tobacco, but from the people who are wedded to its use in forms far more harmful.

Of course children are badly hurt by smoking cigarettes — because they can get them. They would be vastly more hurt, exactly as are adults, by cigars or pipes, both of which administer nicotine and other poisonous products of tobacco combustion in far greater amounts.

Important Rights Defined.

A decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of Connecticut is to the effect that a judgment for heavy damages obtained by a guest to whom "bad" mushrooms had been served at a restaurant could not stand. The contention of the prosecution, which had been pronounced valid by the lower court, was that the service of food at a public table was under an implied guarantee as to its quality. Not so, declares the Supreme Court; the only obligation resting on the keeper of a restaurant, hotel, or boarding house is to exercise reasonable care in the selection and preparation of the food he serves, and no negligence had been proved or even charged in this case.

This is a rather disquieting pronouncement, for to the lay mind the supposition that the seller of food assumes some responsibility for its edibility seems a natural and proper one. Even a layman, however, on reflection, can see possible weaknesses in his theory, for food that would produce serious consequences in the interior of one person might be quite harmless to another, and no purveyor of sustenance can be expected to know what will and what won't "hurt" each one of his patrons.

Incidentally, and in what was apparently an obiter dictum, the Connecticut court, in deciding this case, announced as a general principle that what a person eating at a public table bought was not the right to eat all set before him or her, even though the order were given by the card, but merely the privilege of satisfying appetite for the time being, so far as the order given would allow. Whatever is left belongs to the host.

Why that should be so is not very obvious, for when one buys, for instance, the whole of a steak, why shouldn't the remainder, if any, be carried away by the purchaser if so inclined? Perhaps the answer is that it isn't done and never was. Moreover, the rule enunciated is clearly right as regards the sugar and salt. Then need, not offering, is the extent of sale.

Automobiles Out in the Country.

We have all heard that many farmers have so far overcome their once bitter antagonism to the horse-scaring automobile as to buy and use automobiles of their own, but it is still surprising to learn that in a State as distinctly agricultural and as thinly populated as Iowa 100,000 of these machines are licensed. So says, however, NEWMAN ERB, the President of several railways out in that part of the country, and he also says that the Iowa farmers are paying more for the maintenance, operation, and depreciation of their motor cars than they are contributing to the railways for both passenger fares and freight charges.

But Mr. ERB, unlike a good many other commentators on the popularity of the automobile, does not scold their users for extravagance. On the contrary, he declares that, thanks to the new vehicle, the farmers have come to realize that there are other "problems" than the one created by the existence of the railways. They are thinking a good deal now about the prices of rubber and gasoline, and they have become learned about, and willing to pay for, the advantages they can derive from highways of modern construction.

Of course it costs the farmer, in Iowa or elsewhere, nothing like as much to run an automobile as it does the city man. For one thing, being always more or less familiar with the handling of machinery, he not only easily learns to operate his own car, but he is able to make himself all the minor repairs which are such a drain on the urban automobilist. The heavy expense of storage he wholly escapes, he pays no chauffeur's commission on tools and sundries, and he usually buys his gasoline in large quantities, and therefore cheaply, for he has several other uses for it besides that of moving his car.

The automobile, too, gives about the only pleasure that the whole family shares, and, everything considered, it is fully worth to the farmer what it costs.

Heedless of "Nature's First Law."

People who have been deluded by mere endless repetition into accepting as true the statement — rarely made except to defend or explain some mean or cowardly act—that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," might just now glimpse for once the fact that the alleged first law is in reality well back toward the last.

For, all over the United States, men are flocking by the hundreds and the thousands to give their names and addresses to the Consuls representing the various European States that are or soon may be engaged in deadly war. The instinct of self-preservation urges and commands these men to remain here in safety, and compulsion to go home exists only in their own minds, for there is nobody even to attempt to seize and send them back. Yet they are more than willing to answer a call which they know perfectly well will probably mean death for many of them and cruel hardships for all.

They know it, but they do not care. What moves them is usually called patriotism, or love of native land, but they didn't love their native lands ardently enough to remain in them when another offered higher wages. Seemingly it is the chance to get at ancestral enemies with guns in their hands that does most to make them ready to take the risks of murderous war. At any rate they are not giving a single thought to self-preservation—and nobody ever does when subjected to any one of the half dozen really great and strong emotions.

The so-called "first law of nature" is a humbug. As a matter of fact, "nature" hardly recognizes its existence.

Liquor and the Drug Traffic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the claim by opponents of prohibition that drug using is most prevalent and serious where the sale of liquor has been prohibited, I wish, while the matter is still fresh in the public mind, to call attention to the extent of the drug traffic in New York, where there is certainly no lack of liquor, as indicated by the immense amount of news and comment in the New York papers.

The opponents of prohibition argue that if a prohibitory law is not enforced it should be repealed, yet nobody seems to be arguing for a repeal of the drug law.

I desire also to call attention to the traffic in drugs in the prisons as indicating how little regard the political appointees of a corrupt liquor organization like Tammany have for any law they are supposed to enforce.

It is also noteworthy that the recent National Convention of Alienists and Neurologists put alcohol first in the list of the causes of insanity and derangement, and drugs lower down in the scale.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.
New York, July 24, 1914.

Chairman Voorhis's Long Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article headed "Honest Ballots" you leave your readers to infer that the inefficiency of the State Board of Elections is a fact commented upon by all, but difficult of legal proof. The Chairman of the State Board of Superintendents of Elections, the Hon. John R. Voorhis, has served in administrative and judicial capacities under eleven Mayors of this city, beginning with Mayor Havemeyer over forty years ago. He has also served under three Governors of this State. The fact that has always been commented upon has been the fact that he has always been conceded to be an efficient public officer. Chairman Voorhis will silence all his critics when he puts in his perfect defense. The writer was one of the first editors in the State to support Gov. Hughes in his ballot reform campaign, and claims to be fairly conversant with the conduct of election matters in this State.

AN ADVOCATE OF BALLOT REFORM.
New York, July 27, 1914.

A Socialist's Utterances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an item in Monday's TIMES headed "Silenced a Socialist" the speaker silenced is referred to as "Maurice Goldman of 140 East Nineteenth Street." As this is the address of the Rand School of Social Science and as it is not the address of any private individual the school is in no way responsible for the individual who gave it as his address or for his utterance. The same thing is true of any person who thus uses the name or the address of the Rand School for any purpose whatsoever.

Thanking you for publication of this statement.

BERTHA H. MAILLY,
Executive Secretary.
The Rand School, 140 East Nineteenth Street, New York, July 28, 1914.

Origin of the Shirtwaist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May the mother of sons suggest for the benefit of Jane Jones of Rockaway that the "shirtwaist" was originally an article of masculine attire?

Twenty-five years ago they were universally worn by boys and youths before they attained the dignity of a tailed shirt, and when "shirtwaists" were first adopted by our sex they were fashioned in a style similar to the boys' waists.

Nearly fifty years ago a garment greatly resembling the shirtwaist, known as a "Garibaldi," also a Spencer waist, was worn by young people of both sexes. C. E. M.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1914.

CATS AND BIRDS.

Destructiveness of Feline Pets Said to be Much Exaggerated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of your correspondent at Northport deserves more attention than most communications on the cat question because it is an apparently honest effort to shed some light on the problem. At the same time, to settle the matter by the record of one cat during six weeks is arguing from rather scanty data. The weeks just past are the weeks in which are taken 95 per cent. of all the birds killed by cats in the course of the year. At the time of leaving the nest weak fledglings are, for a few hours, in more danger from enemies of all kinds than in all the rest of their lives. The problem of the individual must also be considered. There are cats which kill birds, dogs which kill sheep, and men who kill and eat bobolinks under the alias of "reed birds." But all cats, all dogs, and all men should not be condemned for the acts of a small minority.

My own observations, beginning in childhood, cover a period of about forty years, and have been supplemented by thousands of queries, in an endeavor to establish the truth. People living on farms know the facts of the case. They know that some cats do sometimes take birds, but they know that it is exceptional. Millions of cats on millions of farms are going soberly about their mouse-taking duties, walking around the fuzzy little young chickens and ducklings which get in their way and utterly disproving the stories of their unconquerable instinct for destruction. Once in a thousand times, perhaps, a cat takes to killing young chickens, and must be destroyed or sent to a city home.

Young cats, mother cats with kittens, and well-fed cats generally bring home their captures; and observers, as distinguished from "estimators," can learn the truth about their habits if the truth is desired. I am convinced by actual observation and count that cats take fully a thousand rodents for every bird. I will ask city readers of THE TIMES whether, even once in their lives, they ever saw a sparrow caught by a cat; and I ask them to judge the matter by their own experience and not by the Estimates of some Estimator from Estimatorville. THOMAS M. UPP,
National Organizer Order of Backwoodsmen.
Tompkins Corners, N. Y., July 27, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for your articles calling attention to the destruction of valuable birds by cats, and Dr. Morris for his letter which you publish. Their merciful destruction is an act of humanity, for they destroy more birds than all other known agencies. A good dog will keep one's premises free from rats and mice and furnish better companionship. The sight of a cat which is "an innocent pet" destroying a household of our hard-working friends, the wrens, ought to invoke for the birds the aid of man.

ELBERT B. HAMLIN.
Litchfield, Conn., July 26, 1914.

District Attorney Smith's Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read over the answer of District Attorney Smith to the charges which were made against him at Albany some weeks ago, and to a person who is in possession of the facts of the case it seems that he must have been relying very much upon the idea that the Governor would not be familiar with the testimony of the witnesses in the trials of both Heffernon and Scanlon. In the first place he places much emphasis upon my mistaken zeal in trying to secure justice for one of my own sex. I cannot see how he can call my efforts mistaken when the Grand Jury of this county brought in a unanimous indictment against both offenders and later a jury in the Supreme Court found Heffernon guilty and another would have convicted Scanlon, but for one man. I believe that my efforts have shown the people of Queens that but for the introduction of outside and unbiased influence into the case Mrs. Ellert would never have received justice.

Mr. Smith admits that he made an error in judgment. I believe him and I also believe that he has made several more errors which should prove costly to any public official. Mr. Smith's strongest arguments and his every effort seemed to be for the purpose of proving that the complainant was of bad character. Before going into this case I was extremely careful to look into this phase of the matter, and I could find no one who had any real knowledge who could say anything against her.

MRS. ALFRED J. ENO,
Chairman Woman Suffrage Party.
Queens, N. Y., July 27, 1914.

High-Pressure Water Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue Mr. De Varona proposes an addition to the high-pressure pumping service for the benefit of the downtown consumers. For years past the downtown districts have had to provide pumping service in the buildings of any considerable height. The pumps are operated by steam power generally; in some cases by electric power. Where steam is used it serves a double purpose; first, for pumping, and after the steam has given up its power to the pumps, the exhaust steam is used for heating during the heating season, and during the non-heating season is used for the hot-water system, and in numerous cases, as in the new Municipal Building, for refrigeration.

Mr. De Varona has possibly overlooked this double use of steam, and the further fact that practically the same quantity of steam as is now used for pumping would be required for the services named, whether high-pressure service was at hand or not.

New York, July 26, 1914. H. H. E.

"Old Tin Horn's" Roar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today I read with interest the account of the whale familiarly known as "Old Tin Horn." Judging from the description it must be the same whale that we of our fishing party dubbed Durham, for the reason that during inhalation, after throwing a column about thirty feet in the air, a long, drawn sound like the roar of a bull would follow, which could be heard two miles away and in calm weather further.

Old Hank Evans, the skipper of our boat, says he has heard old Durham down on the Banks ever since he has been running fishing parties, and that's some time. Hank told us that one time old Durham was so close alongside that he heaved an empty butter firkin down his gullet when he "threw his flukes," and he said that a noise like a trolley car falling off the Brooklyn Bridge on to a tin roof followed. A. ROUSER.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1914.

NEED WIRE PROTECTION.

My fancy wanders far astray
To a benighted age;
To that side-tracked, forgotten day
When pantalettes and buckles gay
And hoopskirts were the rage.

Ah, me! I seem again to see
The damsels that I met!
That is, they came as near to me
As guardian wires would let them be—
Not very near—and yet

That short aloofness was a charm
That magnetized my glance.
I could admire a rounded arm,
A well-turned ankle (where's the harm?)
And revel in the dance,

Without the marks of whitewashed chins
Left on my full-dress breast,
And minus bruises on my shins
From sharp French heels, whose myriad sins
My toes would all attest.

Today the Tango and the Dip,
The Maxixe and the Wave—
Without a warning wire to trip—
Means mixing in too close a grip,
For girls will not behave!

LURANA SHELDON.

$220 FOR DE BRY'S VOYAGES.

Two Sessions of Heartman's Americana Sale Yield $1,651.

In the sale yesterday by Charles F. Heartment, 36 Lexington Avenue, of rare Americana the highest price was $220, paid by C. H. Blanchfield of Hartford, Conn., for a complete set of the first series of Theodore De Bry's celebrated collection of voyages to and travels in America. It consisted of the nine parts published at Frankfort between the years 1590 and 1602. The nine parts are in two folio volumes printed on vellum and neatly rebacked by Bradstreet. It would appear as if De Bry's heirs intended to end the series with the ninth part, and it was not until seventeen years later, 1619, that the collection of voyages was continued.

"Kort Beskrifning om Provincien Nya Swerige uti America," by T. H. Campanius, small quarto, Stockholm, 1702, a rare work relating to the early settlement of the Swedes in what they called New Sweden, now forming parts of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, was bought by the Watkinson Library of Hartford for $27.50.

C. Barber of Chicago paid $10.50 for a copy of the scarce "Tour Through Upper and Lower Canada by a Citizen of the United States," (the Rev. John C. Ogden,) small octavo, Litchfield, 1799.

"The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina," folio, no place nor date, but London circa 1681, went to Dodd & Livingston for $31. This rare edition seems to have escaped the notice of all of the bibliographers.

James F. Drake gave $12.75 for J. H. St. John Crevecour's "Letters from an American Farmer," octavo, London, 1782. The author was a native of Normandy, who came to the British Colonies at the age of 16, and established himself on a farm near the frontier. He was one of the earliest victims of the War for Independence, the Indian allies of Great Britain setting fire to and destroying his property.

The two sessions thus far held have realized $1,651. The sale will be resumed at 3 P. M. today.

COLDEST JULY 28 SINCE 1884

No Hot Wave Expected This Week, Says Forecaster.

According to James H. Scarr, forecaster at the United States Weather Bureau, yesterday was the coldest July 28 since 1884, when the temperature went three degrees lower than the minimum yesterday, which was 61 degrees, reached at 2 o'clock P. M. The maximum temperature was 70 degrees at 2:15 A. M., and the average was 66 degrees, against 74 degrees on July 28 last year.

Today would be cool, the forecaster added, and there was no hot wave in sight at present for this week, but the temperature would rise a little tomorrow. The heavy rain and the west wind made the air very chilly yesterday for those who had come to town in light Summer clothing. The majority of the men and women in the streets wore raincoats or light overcoats.

Captains of incoming steamers said that the weather was cooler on the ocean than they had known it at the end of July for the last twenty-five years. There was more rain and fog, too, they said.

GOV. GLYNN ILL IN BED.

Worn Out from Overexertion—Gives Up Cape Cod Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—Gov. Glynn did not leave for Boston this afternoon as he had planned to do, so as to be present at the opening of the Cape Cod Canal tomorrow, but was put to bed by his physician, Dr. Thomas A. Ryan, instead. Dr. Ryan told the Governor that he must keep his bed for several days at least. Dr. Ryan says there is nothing serious in the Governor's collapse, which is due to overexertion in official duties and the keeping of speaking engagements. The Governor was not well when he went to Sylvan Beach to speak at the Hopgrowers' picnic last Saturday, and was greatly fatigued when he returned home.

Adjt. Gen. Henry D. Hamilton and Capt. Reynolds K. Townsend, military secretary, proceeded to Boston to represent Gov. Glynn at the canal opening.

SERVED IN NEW HAVEN SUIT.

Subpoenas Presented to Massachusetts Directors and Subsidiaries.

BOSTON, July 28.—Subpoenas were served today on the Massachusetts Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and its subsidiary companies in connection with the Federal suit to dissolve the New Haven system.

The individuals subpoenaed were ex-Senator Crane of Dalton, James S. Richards of Newton, and William Skinner of Holyoke. The Boston & Maine, the New England Railroad Company, the Eastern Steamship Corporation, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company of Worcester and the New England Investment and Security Company of Springfield, comprised the subsidiaries on which service was made.

PRESSES PEACE TREATIES.

Bryan Urges Committee to Act Immediately on Twenty Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Alarmed at the danger of the indefinite postponement of his twenty peace treaties, Secretary Bryan today visited the Capitol, conferred informally with the Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and urged that favorable action be taken on the treaties at the committee's meeting tomorrow. The Democrats to whom he talked were perfectly willing to assist Mr. Bryan, and it is not improbable that favorable reports on all the conventions will be ordered tomorrow if the committee can get a quorum.

Mr. Bryan conferred at length with Chairman Stone in the Marble Room, reading a document to him and urging him to act promptly. As the committee has agreed in principle to the general provisions of the treaties, no serious opposition in committee is expected.

Senators this afternoon seemed to think that the war clouds in Europe might indirectly assist Mr. Bryan's efforts—that the mere fact that war on a grand scale was still possible might make the need for peace treaties more apparent.

MAY APPOINT WINSLOW.

President Considering Wisconsin Jurist for U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Wilson is considering Chief Justice John B. Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court for the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court.

John Bradley Winslow is a native of Livingston County, N. Y., and is now in his sixty-third year. He was educated at Racine College and the University of Wisconsin. His first public office was that of City Attorney of Racine, Wis., in the early eighties. He has been on the bench since 1884. Mr. Winslow is a Democrat.

Committee Scraps Lobby Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—All further proceedings growing out of the House lobby inquiry into the operation of the National Association of Manufacturers and the case of Representative McDermott of Illinois were dropped today by the Judiciary Committee, which instructed Representative Floyd of Arkansas to table all resolutions growing out of the investigation. McDermott had resigned from the House under threatened censure.

New Paper Rates Suspended.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Proposed increases in rates on paper of various kinds in less than carload lots from points in New England on the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Maine, and Boston & Albany Roads to New York City and other points were suspended today by the Interstate Commerce Commission until Nov. 25.

MAY NOT TRY TO BAN UNFAIR PRACTICES

Democrats Likely to Cut Section on Competition from Trade Commission Bill.

GREAT OPPOSITION SHOWN

Thomas, Pomerene, Reed, and Other Democratic Senators Join in Criticism of Administration Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—So much opposition to the section prohibiting "unfair competition" has arisen within and without the party ranks that Democratic leaders are seriously considering the abandonment of Section 5 of the Trade Commission bill, which embodies it. In the meantime, realizing that bitter Republican criticism will be directed against the section, they are trying to use the provision for trading purposes.

Several of the Democratic Senators today offered tentatively to Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut, who had led the Republican fight, that if he would no longer delay the trust bills that section might be eliminated. So far as could be learned, Mr. Brandegee did not receive the offer in a conciliatory spirit, though the Republicans as a whole insist that they have no desire to filibuster against any of the three anti-trust bills now before the Senate.

But whether Mr. Brandegee consents to a bargain or not, it is not unlikely that Section 5, even if retained, will be modified in important particulars before a final vote is reached. Mr. Thomas of Colorado, a Bryan Democrat, today bitterly assailed the whole Trade Commission bill, with particular reference to Section 5, and it is known that Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi, another radical, and some other Democrats are much dissatisfied with the bill's provisions.

To the more radical Republicans, however, the idea of forbidding "unfair competition", as such is not distasteful, though they, too, dislike the Democratic phraseology. Mr. Cummins of Iowa, one of the prominent Progressive Republican lawyers, today spoke in favor of his amendment, which he proposes as a substitute for Section 5. His amendment retains the essential features of the bill as reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, but provides in greater detail for the exercise of the wide powers to be conferred upon the proposed Federal Trade Commission in forbidding "unfair" competitive practices.

Mr. Cummins's substitute flatly forbids "unfair competition," as does the Democratic draft of the bill. But his substitute adds a provision for suits in Federal District Courts to set aside the commission's orders forbidding the offensive practices. His substitute also provides in some detail for the necessary court proceedings to enforce the orders of the commission, as is now provided in regard to orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission affecting railroads.

From the first there has been a fear that prohibition of "unfair competition" might tend to confuse the construction already put upon the forbidden restraints of trade. To prevent that confusion as much as possible, the Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Newlands of Nevada, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, yesterday brought forward and obtained the adoption of an amendment providing that the orders of the commission in regard to unfair competition should not be used as evidence in suits under the Sherman act.

But that amendment has not satisfied all of the Democrats. Mr. Thomas today, in his attack on the bill, said he could not see how prohibition against "unfair competition" could mean anything other than the prohibition against restraint of trade, unless it took something from the present law that ought be retained. And the confiding to a commission of five members of power to say what was and what was not unfair competition

DR. MORRIS LOEB LEFT $2,148,042

Charities and Public Institutions Receive Fortune After Death of Mrs. Loeb.

BIG HOLDINGS IN BONDS

$500,000 to Go to Harvard University—$250,000 for the Loeb Memorial Home.

The gross value of the estate left by Dr. Morris Loeb, formerly Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University and a noted scientist and philanthropist, who died on Oct. 8, 1912, was $2,474,585, according to the appraisal filed yesterday by State Tax Appraiser Berry. The debts, including administration expenses, amounted to $326,543, leaving a net estate of $2,148,042.

Mrs. Eda K. Loeb, Dr. Loeb's widow, is the largest beneficiary, receiving the household furniture, paintings, and personalty, valued at $91,286; a life estate in the residence at 273 Madison Av.; a life estate in a trust fund of $500,000, the remainder after her life estate passing to Harvard College; a life estate in $250,000, the remainder after her life estate passing to the Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Home for Convalescents, and a life estate in the residuary estate of $980,857, the remainder passing to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; American Museum of Natural History, Institute of Musical Art, Cooper Union, Hebrew Technical Institute, New York Foundation, Jewish Protectory, Hebrew Charities Building, and the Educational Alliance, the present value of each share being placed at $36,947 by the appraiser.

Other beneficiaries were the Hebrew Technical Institute, $46,500; American Chemical Society, $25,000; Chemists' Building Company, $52,912; National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., $2,500; Chemists' Club, laboratory, and apparatus, $7,209; Jewish Publication Society, $10,000, and there were smaller gifts to other institutions, annuities to employes and friends.

Dr. Loeb's Realty Holdings.

Mrs. Loeb, Felix M. Warburg, Paul M. Warburg, and Julius Goldman are the executors of the estate.

The realty consisted of 273 Madison Avenue, valued at $150,000; a one-fifth interest in 456 Broome Street, $7,200; property at 1,149 Broadway, $120,000, and at 118 West Seventy-second Street, $75,000. The cash amounted to $35,762.75, on deposit with Loeb & Co.; $1,377.20 with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $548.68 with the London and County Bank, London, England, and $4,484.07 with the Columbia Bank.

The paintings gathered by the scientist comprised "The Mountain Stream," by Ralph Albert Blakelock, $8,500; "The Fountain in a Desert," by Ad Schreyer, $8,500; "Forest Scene with Brook," by Julius Von Kliver, $4,500; "Fruitless Chase," Louis Loeb, $3,500; "Spanish Portrait," Tito Conti, $1,500; portrait, F. Defregger, $3,500; "Windy Afternoon," Jean Berand, $1,650; "The Vestments," J. Callages, $2,500; "Departure of Columbus," S. Deveirger, $2,500; "Contentment," L. Uono, $1,600; "On the Banks of the Oise," Daubikny, $3,500; "Bathing in Casa Near Fountainbleau," Diaz, $4,500; "Conception of Diana's Hunt," early French school, $2,500, and "Young Sweethearts," Gustav Richter, $1,500

Stock and Bonds.

The mortgages held by Dr. Loeb amounted to $82,500. Among the dead man's papers were promissory notes aggregating $10,088, which were pronounced worthless by the appraiser because the persons owing the money were without means. Loans not secured by notes aggregated $18,000, more than $13,000 having been loaned to the Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Home for Convalescents. The bonds and their estimated value were:

Am. Sm. Sec.	$52,875	burglische Hy-	
Santa Fe Ry.	28,300	pothek Pfand	
Armour & Co.	45,312	Briefe	23,015
Pitts., L. E. & W. Va.	81,388	N. C. & St. L.	15,347
Baldwin Loc. W.	51,500	N. Pac. Term.	33,875
Kronen Bergslagernas Ferwaags	26,725	N. Orl. & M.	10,400
Col. & 9 Av. R.	5,087	N. Rys. of Mex.	37,575
Chi. C. & C.	31,422	Norf. & West.	36,900
C. M. & St. P.	1,586	N. Y., O. & W.	22,400
Burlington R. R.	88,250	N. Rys.	22,800
Rock Island.	21,875	Ore. Short L.	60,500
Cent. Leath. Co.	53,465	Provid't Loan.	27,840
Century C. C.	4,900	Penn. R. R.	14,512
Copenhagen Tel.	22,814	Roch. & Pitts.	5,625
Ches. & Ohio.	50,037	Rock Island.	25,750
C. & O. (notes).	20,000	Sc. V. & N. E.	9,500
Den. & R. G.	30,036	St. L., I. M. & S.	57,537
Dexter Sulph.	38,891	St. L. & San Fr.	8,906
Del. & Hud.	50,562	St. L. & G. I.	38,891
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. Co.	39,510	So. Car. & Ga.	10,225
Edison Elec.	4,350	St. P. & Minn.	12,300
F. W. & D. C.	5,400	St. L. & S. W.	41,891
G. H. & S. A.	15,825	So. & N. Ala.	10,875
Hous. & T. C.	2,182	St. L. & S. F.	10,675
Inter.-Met. Co.	16,375	C. of Stockholm.	22,432
Kronen Jutland Bodoncredit	20,214	So. Pacific.	25,487
Kan. C. So.	7,175	Schwedische Hypothekon Pfandbriefe	22,432
K. C. Ry. & Lt.	8,950	Univ. School of Cin.	1,000
Long Island.	18,000	Ulster & Del.	16,000
Louis. & Nash.	6,810	U. S. Steel.	80,126
Lex. Av. & Pav. Ferry	15,300	Union Pacific.	66,075
Minn. St. Ry.	2,035	Wabash	10,525
Marks Mockieu-		W. U. Tel.	9,600
		Westn. Mary'd.	21,468
		Am. Steel Fdrs..	1,186

The stocks owned by Mr. Loeb consisted of:

No. of Shares.		Est. Value.
400.	American Smelters	$34,700
125.	American Beet Sugar	12,000
61¼.	American Steel Foundries	2,736
200.	Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe.	20,450
91¼.	Bond & Mortgage Guarantee.	26,535
400.	City & Suburban Homes	3,400
67.	C. M. & St. P.	12,043
1,411.	Chemists Building Co.	52,912
200.	Denver & Rio Grande	8,200
7.62.	Daira-Sanich Co.	3,247
200.	International Steam Pump	2,100
10.	Kuhn Realty Co.	9,781
60.	Manhattan Rwy.	7,920
175.	National Bank of Commerce	36,575
200.	Norfolk & Western	17,600
367.	Pennsylvania R. R.	7,191
67.	Realty Associates	7,504
5.	Sea Bright Beach Club	2,000
200.	Union Pacific	17,850
60.	Rumson Country Club	2,000

A certificate of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, with a face value of $4,635, and stock of the Lehigh Coke Company Syndicate, with a face value of $75,000, were held to be worthless.

LEFT $14,000 TO SERVANTS.

W. Burling Cocks's Estate Valued at $414,003 by Appraiser.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 28.—In an appraisal filed today a net valuation of $414,003.55 was placed upon the estate of W. Burling Cocks, for many years a member of the real estate firm of Cocks & Willets, 49 Wall Street, New York City. He died a bachelor at his country home in Locust Valley, L. I., on May 22, 1913.

Mr. Cocks left $35,000 to ten of his cousins. Three of them, Anna and Sarah Weeks and Hannah Willets, received $10,000 each, while the remaining seven received $5,000 apiece.

Two nephews, ex-Congressman William W. Cocks of Westbury and Frederick C. Hicks of Sands Point, receive $189,001.77 each. In addition, Frederick C. Hicks gets $20,000. To a niece, Elizabeth Thayer, also is given $20,000.

Mr. Cocks distributed $14,000 among his servants. Under his will $5,000 is to go to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, $5,000 to Friends Academy, Locust Valley, and $5,000 to Mattinecock Friends Meeting. Mr. Cocks's farm of 100 acres at Locust Valley is appraised at $100,000. His personal property consisted of stocks in various oil companies, railroad lines, and banking institutions.

Ex-Senator Bailey Left $92,000.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 28.—Ex-Senator Edwin Bailey, Jr., of Patchogue, for many years the Democratic leader of Suffolk County, who was killed several weeks ago in an automobile accident, left an estate valued at about $92,000, according to the petition filed in the Surrogate's Court here. Letters of administration have been granted to the widow, Sarah E. Bailey.

VIE FOR LENOX TENNIS CUPS.

Women in Finals Today — Flower Sale for Tuberculosis Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 28.—Contests on the tennis courts for Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease's handsome cups for women's doubles were the attraction of the day. Several luncheon parties were made up by the spectators of the play. The best tennis of the season has been played in the tournament.

Miss Heloise Meyer and Miss Symphorosa Bristed will play the finals with Miss Grace Sedgwick and Miss Grace Bristed tomorrow morning. The tournament narrowed down to the semi-final this afternoon, in which Miss Grace Sedgwick and Miss Grace Bristed defeated Mrs. Edwin T. Rice and Miss Mabel Choate, 9—7, 8—6, and Miss Heloise Meyer and Miss Symphorosa Bristed beat Miss Clara Field and Miss Mary Shotter, 6—4, 6—3. Others who took part in the beginning of the tournament were Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mrs. David T. Dana, Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, Miss Isabel Shotter, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Miss M. Civilise Alexandre, and Mrs. Allen B. Fenno.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willets, who have been in Upper Canada fishing, have returned to the Cassilis House in New Marlboro.

The Rev. Dr. George Alexander of New York has arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield to visit with Mrs. Thomas Denny.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw entertained at luncheon today for Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., who are visiting them at Redwood. Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Shaw, Jr., will return to Boston on Friday.

Miss Anna R. Alexandre has gone to East Islip to visit Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin.

Mr. and Mrs Charles L. Livingston, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen in Stockbridge, started by automobile for their country place in the White Mountains today.

A sale of flowers for the benefit of a tuberculosis camp in Pittsfield was held today and $200 was cleared. Donations of flowers were received from Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. Max E. Butler, the Misses Edith and Mary T. Bryce, Mrs. Zenas Crane, Miss Clara L. Crane, Mrs. Fred G. Crane, Mrs. William Rockwell Gibbs, and Arthur N. Cooley. Among those who sold flowers were the Misses Frances Plumb, Isabelle Mattoon, Mary Bradley, Dorothy Raybold, Ruth McKernon, Margaret Dellert, Elizabeth Clark, Gladys Pollock, Dorothy Oakman, and Gladys Pierson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease have issued dinner invitations for Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Newton Phelps Stokes, who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, have returned to Greenwich, Conn.

Arriving at Aurelia Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. John J. Meeker, Miss Helen Bryce of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reynolds of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Emmet, Miss K. T. Emmet, W. T. Emmet, Jr., of South Salem, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Harvey and Mr. and Mrs. David R. Brown of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Cooke, Miss B. Woodcock of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Mitchell of Easton, Penn., have arrived at Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. Anne McBirney of New York and Miss Alice J. Clapp of Washington started from Hotel Aspinwall for Lake Sunapee today. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker of New York also toured to Lake Sunapee.

At Hotel Aspinwall are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler of New York, Mrs. Edward Frisbee, Mrs. Charles Carpenter, Mrs. H. A. Van Alstyne, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pierce of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Dodge of Essex Fells, N. J., are touring in the Berkshires.

WORK FOR "SOCIAL MAYOR."

Would Direct Newport's Voluntary Efforts for Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Defining the purpose of a "Social Mayor of Newport," proposed in the new city charter compiled by Prof. John W. Burgess, and read before a large gathering of citizens and Summer residents on Monday, Prof. Burgess said:

"Regarding the proposed Mayorship, since that is really the most thoroughly American feature of the plan, the only really governmental function of the holder of this office would be presiding over the meetings of the council. His real importance and value to the city would be as the suggester, promoter, and guide of the voluntary efforts of the municipal society in supplementing the acts and projects of the municipal government for the welfare of the city."

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John Clussman Shipman will give a dinner and dance tomorrow evening at Fairfield House, Greenwich, Conn., where they are spending the Summer, in honor of Mr. Shipman's birthday.

Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, ex-Ambassador to Austria, has purchased a large Colonial residence at Narberth, near Philadelphia, and is soon to occupy it.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Fraser of 36 East Sixty-fourth Street, who are spending the Summer at Narragansett Pier, will have as their guests during August Mrs. Edward A. Manice (Miss Caroline Fraser) and Miss Dorothy Manice.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart D. Betts of 40 East Eighty-third Street are spending the Summer at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Raymond Holland (Mrs. Florence Jenner Bethune) are making their home at Tokeneke Park, Darien, Conn. Mrs. Holland's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jenner, of 125 East Sixtieth Street, are at Overlook, their country home at Ridgefield, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Schermerhorn, Miss Amy Schermerhorn, and H. Gilbert and Philip D. Schermerhorn of 27 West Fifty-second Street, are occupying Sylvan Lodge at Luserne, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving E. Burdick of the Wyoming will soon leave Allenhurst, N. J., for the Rangeley Lakes, Me., to spend August.

The cool weather has brought many people to town from their country places. Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt of Sayville, L. I., is at the Plaza, also Mrs. Ormond G. Smith of Oyster Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney are occupying the Alexander Cochrane cottage at Prides Crossing Mass., this season. Mrs. Whitney's brother, Clarence L. Hay, is to marry Miss Alice Appleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Appleton of New York, on Aug. 5, at Ipswich, Mass.

CITY BREVITIES.

Margaret McGonigal, fifteen years old, who was arrested for stealing from a Greek shoemaker $181, which she used to relieve the necessities of a neighbor whose six children required clothing, was arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday and remanded for investigation until July 31.

Because he begged in the streets when he owned property that gave him a comfortable income, Anton Valodaski, a Russian, seventy-seven years old, yesterday was sentenced to six months in the City Prison by Magistrate Leach in the Jamaica Court.

John Patrick Sharp of Fresno, Cal., was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of a taximeb driver, John McHale of 348 West Forty-fifth Street, who said his passenger had refused to pay a bill of $11.35.

Joseph Ginsberg, organizer of the Inside Iron Workers, who began a strike on Monday, said yesterday that one-third of the 6,000 men on strike had returned to work, but thirty-two firms which employed them had granted the union's demands for higher wages and the closed shop.

Julian Kahn of 203 West 112th Street was arrested in his home yesterday for impersonating an officer and having a policeman's shield in his possession. The shield was stolen last year from Patrolman McGovern.

Charlotte Beers, who said she was a trained nurse, thirty years old, was found suffering from strychnine poison yesterday on a bench in the park underneath the Williamsburg Bridge. A box of strychnine tablets was on the seat beside her. In the Williamsburg Hospital her condition was pronounced critical.

ACCIDENT CLAIMS SWAMP STATE BOARD

Commissioners Work 13 Hours Daily and Clerks Stay at Desks Till 1 A. M.

LOAD LIFTED OFF COURTS

No Confusion Exists, Says Chairman Dowling—60,000 Policies Handled Already.

Holding a job with the State Workmen's Compensation Commission is no soft snap. Chairman Dowling at yesterday's meeting of the commission in its offices in the Metropolitan Tower corrected any misconception that might exist on that subject.

One of the representatives of the Travelers' Insurance Company had criticised the commission by implication when he said that his company would appreciate being notified of any cases in which awards were apt to be made against it. The Chairman came back at him with the information that the clerical force had been working until 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning replying to all the correspondence that flooded in.

Mr. Dowling said that, considering the short time the commission had been in existence and the number of claims and notices of accidents that had been filed with it, between 16,000 and 17,000, he thought, the clerks had done remarkably well in getting out notices to the insurance companies, and in looking up claims.

"There is no call for anybody thinking, or intimating, that a state of disorder or confusion exists in the clerical department," said the Chairman. "In the short time of its existence the commission has handled about 60,000 policies. We will need more room than the five floors in the Metropolitan Tower which we occupy. A large room for holding hearings is absolutely essential."

Holds $3,000,000 In Bonds.

The daily report of the commission showed yesterday that it had received to date $534,971.93, from 4,914 employers insured in the State Insurance Fund, of which the commission is custodian. The commission also has more than $3,000,000 in bonds and $300,000 in cash, deposited by self-insured employers.

If the clerical force has worked hard, the Commissioners have worked harder still. They average thirteen or fourteen hours to the working day and more than once have stayed at their desks until 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning.

"This rush will probably keep up for three months more," said Mr. Dowling. "At present the methods of procedure, the proper making out of claims, and everything about the commission are unfamiliar. For the first six months or a year there will be all sorts of misinformation circulated about this department.

"Still, I think the corporation and Insurance companies are beginning to realize that in the end the Commission should prove an economy for them. Though the insurance companies' premiums were cut from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent., the employers are now compelled by law to take out insurance, so that instead of doing, say $100,000 worth of business at 15 per cent. the insurance people are doing $300,000 at 10 per cent., so they are rapidly getting reconciled.

"The commission has certainly lifted a load off the courts. Yesterday we put through thirty cases. It would have taken a year or two months, no to dispose of all these cases in the courts. A court cannot hope to put through an accident case in less than a day, and it may drag out for a week. With this commission the awards are fixed by law, the action is immediate, and the whole business is cleared up in a short time.

Less Than Jury Award.

"Some employers have felt aggrieved because there is no limit to the length of time they must pay weekly indemnities to widows who have received awards for their husband's deaths. I have tried to point out that, supposing a jury awarded the widow $10,000 that money would have to be paid over immediately. At 5 per cent. interest they would be paying the widow $500 a year, and would not have the use of the principal. So they would be paying her $500 not for a limited time, but for eternity. Whereas by the commission arrangement, she receives possibly $500 or less, according to the class of employment and the wage her husband earned, during her lifetime, or until she remarries.

"We have found gaps in the law, of course. We had the case of Edwin T. Jones, who was sent home to clean/ed to put up an awning. He fell off the window and was hurt. According to the law, we can't find that he was included in any of the forty-two classes of employes who are entitled to a weekly indemnity if they are incapacitated for two weeks or longer. He can scarcely be classed as a manufacturer of awnings, and that is about the nearest we could come to it.

"Then there was the case of James C. Hernon, a porter in the employ of the Hotel King James, in West Forty-fifth Street. Hernon was washing windows on one of the top floors on the fire escape and down into the areaway in the rear of the hotel. He died instantly.

"His widow has claimed a third of his monthly wages of $40. But the Globe Indemnity Company, which insured the hotel, says that a porter or window cleaner is not included in any of the forty-two groups. The commission decided to let the discussion of this point go over until Monday."

BLUECOAT NOT AN EMPLOYE.

McGovern a City Official, Newark's Answer in Liability Suit.

In answer to a suit brought by Thomas McGovern, father of Patrolman John J. McGovern, who was shot to death by Salvatore Loponio on Oct. 13, 1912, seeking to recover damages under the Employers' Liability act, the Law Department of the City of Newark declares that a policeman is a city official and not an employe.

The answer sets forth that McGovern was appointed to the Police Department and was required by law to subscribe to an oath of the office, and received compensation for services rendered as an incumbent of the office. It also denies that McGovern "sustained personal injuries which resulted in his death by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment."

It is expected that the term "accident" will have to have a court interpretation, as based in the act under which the action is brought.

Peace Centenary Commissioners.

ALBANY, July 28.—The appointment of the commission to represent the State in the forthcoming celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace between English-speaking peoples was announced by Gov. Glynn today. The Commissioners are William C. Reick, New York; David S. Taylor, Buffalo; Parker Corning, Albany; Sylvan Levy, Brooklyn, and T. Harvey Ferris, Utica.

Hinman Wants Rose for Manager.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 28.—Ex-State Senator John B. Rose of this city has been invited by Harvey D. Hinman to take charge of Mr. Hinman's New York headquarters and direct his campaign for Governor in that end of the State. Mr. Rose has taken the matter under advisement.

SOCIETY DANCES FOR PRIZES

Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson Take First Trophy at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 28.—One of the diversions of the day at Narragansett Pier was a dancing contest for prizes at the Casino, with music by the Casino orchestra. The dances were the hesitation and the half and half, which are popular here. Among the interested spectators was the Duke of Durazzo of Italy, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan at Shore Acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson of New York, the latter formerly Miss Emily Randolph of Philadelphia, won the first prize, a bottle of champagne, for their dancing. Mr. Stevenson also took first prize for dancing the half and half.

Wistar Randolph of Philadelphia, a brother of Mrs. Stevenson, won the second prize, a silver vase, for dancing the hesitation waltz. Mr. Randolph danced with Miss Lisa Norris, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Norris, members of the villa colony. The judges were Alfred L. Lottimer, Harold Strebeigh, and Charles P. Penny.

Among other dancers were Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Smith Hanan of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Norris, Henry B. Kane, Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Miss Lucia Chase of Waterbury, Conn.; W. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte of Washington, D. C.; Benjamin K. Gatins, Emlin Randolph, Miss Calista Fales of Boston, and Miss Elinor Browning.

W. A. Campbell of New York entertained at dinner tonight at the Casino and among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Mrs. Victor Neesen of New York, and William C. Marrow.

A tea dance at the Mathewson this afternoon was well attended.

Charles Gilbert Spross and Joseph Matthieu of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Mathewson.

J. Watson Webb, a member of the Meadow Brook Polo team, has arrived here from Shelburne Farms, Vt., for the Point Judith Polo season.

Shaw McKean of the Aiken Tigers, who injured his shoulder several days ago while playing polo, has retired temporarily from the polo tournament and returned to Pride's Crossing, Mass. Thomas Le Boutiller, 2d, of the Aiken polo team, left today for New York.

Among late arrivals at the Arlington are: the Rev. E. W. Hall and Mrs. Edward Hall of New Brunswick, N. J., and Mrs. W. E. Craig of Joplin, Mo.

Claude R. Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Walsh, Jr., of St. Louis, and Miss Ruth D. Hager of Mobile, are at the Imperial.

MRS. ULLNER RETURNS.

Woman Indicted in 1913 Vice Crusade Back from Europe.

Mrs. Annie Gray Ullner, who was one of those indicted during the vice crusade conducted by District Attorney Whitman in 1913 and with her husband, Richard Ullner, former policeman and lawyer, fled to Europe instead of going before the Grand Jury and telling of alleged dealings with the system, has returned to this country. Mrs. Ullner and her husband arrived several days ago on the Hamburg-American steamship President Grant.

They are now said to be secluded in New Jersey and yesterday a detective from the District Attorney's office went across the river to try to find her. Apparently he was not successful, though the police promise developments today. She cannot be extradited. It is believed, however, at the District Attorney's office that Mrs. Ullner will come voluntarily to this State.

The home of the Ullners is said to be at 122 River Street, Hoboken, but there was no one there last night. At the home of Mr. Ullner's father, 211 Seventh Street, West New York, there was no response to repeated knockings.

AUTO RUNS DOWN A BABY.

Little One's Leg Broken, but Nurse Saves Him from Death.

George Hepenschar, 2 years old, of 313 West Fifty-sixth Street, was knocked down and hurt by an automobile last night in West Fifty-fifth Street, near Ninth Avenue. The baby's right leg was broken and he had many bruises. Louis Wageman, the chauffeur, of 439 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, will have to appear in court for operating a machine without a license, according to the police.

The child was in the care of Mary Condon, 16 years old, a nurse, who, having many bundles to carry, was unable to hold the little one. The child ran into the street and was struck by the machine, which is owned by the Grady Motor Corporation of 245 West Fifty-ninth Street. Throwing her bundles away, the nurse rushed to the aid of the baby and caught him in time to save him from being crushed by a wheel of the machine.

MOTOR CYCLE HITS VAN.

Young Woman and Man, Thrown from Wheel, May Die.

Miss Annette Burns, 22 years old, of 871 Edgecombe Avenue was so badly hurt that she is expected to die when Joseph Dockwieler's motor cycle, on which she was riding with him, hit a moving van at 129th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue last night.

The driver of the van, Charles Conklin of 2,416 Eighth Avenue, was locked up, charged with assault.

Miss Burns and Dockwieler, who received a broken ankle and internal injuries that may prove fatal, are in the Knickerbocker Hospital.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on the Carmania and Savoie.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

CARMANIA, (Havre.)—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. John Bing, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown, T. C. Carey, J. M. Carey, Dr. H. A. Christian, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Clark, Mrs. C. C. Cooper, Mrs. T. Covington, H. N. Cheney, J. Reeves, D. F. T. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, C. B. Hadden, E. Spencer Harrison, D. D. Herr, Miss Margaret Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hutchinson, H. M. Ingram, Dr. and Mrs. Irwin J. B. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Land, Miss E. March, Charles Newman, Mrs. E. Pearsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ripley, T. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. Guy Standing, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Straus, Mrs. Emily Rayson, Misses Amy, Mary E., and Annie Rayson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Watson, Mrs. Searles Wood, and Miss Ethel Yates.

SAVOIE, (Havre.)—J. H. Bermans, Dr. J. C. Chase, Mrs. H. Candee, W. J. Griffin, Mrs. C. S. Hedges, Mrs. J. Holloway, Mrs. E. F. Hulbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kinney, Lieut. Col. M. G. La Rochelle, Miss La Rochelle, C. C. Lambert, R. McClintock, the Rev. J. B. Manly, Clayton Rockhill, Mrs. J. Walker, and C. Wibaux.

Tourists for Panama.

Among those sailing today on the Almirante for Panama are:

Miss E. R. Harrison, Miss E. M. Johnson, Miss H. M. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Archer, Miss Isabel Earle, W. L. White, T. C. Mitchell, and G. F. Shaw.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Frohman yesterday accepted a new farce by Margaret Mayo called "I Don't Want To Do It." The piece is in three acts and will be produced before the middle of October.

Harold Russell has been engaged by Cohan & Harris for one of the leading comedy roles in Rol Megrue and Walter Hackett's farce, "Wanted, $22,000," which is to open at the Candler Theatre in September.

Guy Standing is to be the star in the film version of "The Silver King," the first of Henry Arthur Jones's plays to be made into a movie drama.

The Picture Playhouse Film Company players have just returned from Panama, where a movie drama was made, to be known as "Desperadoes of Panama."

William Faversham and family will sail today from Cherbourg on the Olympic. By cable Mr. Faversham announces that he has engaged Gabrielle Dorziat, a French actress, to appear in his production of "The Hawk."

The Crescent Theatre in Brooklyn is soon to be converted into a moving picture house, according to E. F. Albee. Under its new policy the Crescent will open on Aug. 31.

John Considine of Spokane, who is in New York, yesterday completed the deal for the purchase of the interest held by the late B. F. Keith in the Keith-Albee-Orpheum circuit of vaudeville theatres. The circuit is to be controlled by Maurice Lowe.

M. R. MARTINEZ DIES IN MADRID

Retired New York Business Man Contracted Pneumonia While Crossing the Pyrenees.

MEMBER OF UNION CLUB

Yachtsman Was Traveling Abroad with Wife and Elder Son—Pittsfield Summer Resident.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 28.—Miguel R. Martines of 25 West Tenth Street, New York, died today in Madrid, Spain, of pneumonia. After closing their residence in New York Mr. and Mrs. Martines were in Pittsfield for a short time before sailing. With their elder son, John M. R. Martinez, they sailed on July 13, intending to pass two months abroad.

They were in Paris for a time and then went to Spain, where Mr. Martines took cold in crossing over the Pyrenees. He hastened to Madrid, where lives a brother, Joaquin Martinez. He died soon after reaching his brother's home. He was 56 years of age. Formerly he was in business in New York, retiring about ten years ago.

Mr. Martinez was a member of the Country Club in Pittsfield, Union, Down Town, Riding, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka, and Corinthian Yacht Clubs of New York.

Besides his wife and son, with whom he was traveling, he left a son, Edward L., of New York, and his daughter, Mrs. Thomas F. Lournoy of Pittsfield.

Mr. Martinez had passed his Summers in Pittsfield for fourteen years as a guest at Maplewood.

While in Pittsfield he played golf daily with Gen. John R. Brooke, W. C. Humstone, and other prominent club men.

Henry I. Delamain.

Henry I. Delamain, a Principal and teacher in the schools of College Point for more than thirty-eight years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry F. Delamain of Avenue D, College Point, in his sixty-ninth year. Dr. Delamain was born in England and was a graduate of Oxford University. He came to this country in 1871 and became a teacher in a private academy in College Point. This academy became a teacher in one of the village schools, and in 1892 was made Principal of the College Point schools, in which position he remained until he was retired on a pension two years ago. He was married three times and is survived by his widow. Dr. Delamain was a member of Anchor Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum.

Yale's Oldest Graduate Dies at 99.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Augustus Smith, the oldest graduate of Yale University, died here yesterday. Mr. Smith, who was 99 years old, served in the Treasury here more than forty years. Mr. Smith was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1842 and entered the Government service in 1869, when Andrew Johnson was President. When he retired five years ago, owing to physical debility, he was the oldest employe in the Government Civil Service. He was a bachelor and lived with his nephew, J. Homer Smith, an assistant examiner of patents, who is his only surviving relative.

Obituary Notes.

PETER A. ENGELSON, President of the Engelson Furniture Company, Inc., of 647 East Tremont Avenue, died yesterday at his home, 181 East Fifty-seventh Street, of heart disease, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Norway and came to the United States fifty years ago and started in the furniture business, in which he was engaged all his life. Mr. Engelson is survived by his widow, a son, Dr. Jesse Engelson, and a daughter. He was a Mason.

Mrs. JAMES LOGAN, mother of John Logan, society editor of The New York Herald, died on Sunday at her home in Waddington, N. Y. She was eighty-nine years old, and her husband died many years ago. Before her marriage she was Miss Elizabeth Allison, whose parents came to this country from Scotland and were among the first settlers along the St. Lawrence River. Mrs. Logan was the mother of eight sons and five daughters. She is survived by George A., Miss Mary, and John Logan.

PETER F. SEAMAN, for thirty years an attendant in the Court of Special Sessions and for the last two years an attendant in the Appellate Chambers of the Supreme Court, died on Sunday at his home, 811 Elsmere Place, the Bronx. He was 66 years old, and a civil war veteran. A widow survives him.

EDWARD G. JURGENS, a retired brewer, died on Sunday at his home, 138 Lafferts Avenue, Richmond Hill. His father was John R. Jurgens, one of the organizers of the Dime Savings Bank. A wife and four children survive him.

Mrs. VICTORIA J. FRELINGHUYSEN is dead at her home at Raritan, N. J., in her eighty-fourth year. She was the widow of L. J. Frelinghuysen, and is survived by two children, J. S. Frelinghuysen and Mrs. Charlotte Southwick.

GEORGE CRUM, famous as an Adirondack guide in the middle of the last century, is dead at his home on Saratoga Lake, aged 96. After working as a guide for a number of years he established a roadhouse on Saratoga Lake, which became famous for its fish and chicken dinners. Presidents Arthur, Cleveland, and Grant were among his patrons.

Miss NANNIE MERCER FORBES, a descendant of several of the oldest Virginia families, died on Sunday at her home in Fredericksburg, Va. She was the daughter of Frank T. Forbes, and her mother, before her marriage, Miss Ellen Mercer Chew. She was a first cousin of Mrs. Nannie French Steele, wife of Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co., and was well known in New York.

SETH MacARTHUR, for many years connected with the State Insurance Department, died on Monday at his home in Athens, N. Y. He was a brother of Charles MacArthur of New York City and a nephew of the late Senator Jacob W. Hoyt.

Mrs. MARGARET MESKILL, widow of Thomas Meskill, and an old resident of Montclair, N. J., died on Monday at her home at 698 Bloomfield Avenue, in that city. She left two sons and three daughters.

Mrs. JAMES FORESTER ALLEYNE ADAMS died on Monday at his home at Pittsfield, Mass. He was born in Boston in 1844, and was graduated from the Harvard Medical School. During the civil war he served as a medical cadet in Farragut's fleet, and was for a time practically in command of the surgical and medical forces of the squadron. Dr. Adams was a member of the Loyal Legion and Sons of the American Revolution.

ROBERT B. LEVY, 62 years old, of 175 West Seventy-second Street, died yesterday at the Nassau Hotel, Long Beach, after an illness of several years. Mr. Levy was born in Cassel, Germany, and came to this country at an early age. He was one of the founders of S. Oppenheimer & Co., importers of veils, and retired from active business in 1907. Mr. Levy was a Director of the Freundschaft Society. His widow, Mrs. Matilda Levy, and three daughters, Mrs. Max Kaufmann, Mrs. Milton L. Bernstein, and Mrs. N. R. Lindheim, survive.

Miss CHARLOTTE E. LOUNSBERY, a prominent suffragist and an active worker in charitable and social welfare circles, died on Monday at her home, 147 Winthrop Street, Brooklyn. She was the daughter of Stephen R. Lounsbery and Elisabeth Henderson Lounsbery, both members of well-known Brooklyn families. Miss Lounsbery was Treasurer of the Women's Health Protective Association of Flatbush, and was Registrar of the Long Island Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Lounsbery is survived by five brothers.

Mrs. EDITH SYLVIA PETTIT, the daughter of Junius Brutus Stearns, an artist who did important work in Washington, died on Monday at her home, 1,040 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, in her sixty-second year. She was a graduate of Packs Institute, and is survived by her husband, Theodore Pettit.

Mrs. LEAH ROSEWATER, widow of Edward Rosewater, founder of The Omaha Bee, and mother of Victor and Charles C. Rosewater, present owners of that paper, died at her home in Omaha, Ne

LAWN TENNIS—WHITE SOX DEFEAT YANKEES IN LAST GAME—TURF

M'LOUGHLIN WINS IN STRAIGHT SETS

Pell and Behr Defeat Hackett and Alexander in Longwood Tennis Tourney.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—Finals in the Longwood singles and the Eastern doubles championship tournament today brought out the finest tennis of the week. Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco and T. R. Pell and Karl Behr of New York figuring as the winners of the two events, respectively. R. Lindley Murray drove McLoughlin to the top of his game, and although the national champion won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 9—7, the young player was twice within a point of capturing the third set.

Pell and Behr also scored a three-set victory over the former national champions, H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, due to Behr's brilliancy in the first set and Pell's steadiness in the other two, the scores being 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

McLoughlin will remain over tomorrow to play William M. Johnston, also of San Francisco, in the challenge match for the Longwood bowl. Each has a leg on the trophy, the possession of which requires three victories.

The two matches were played on adjoining courts and for a trifle over an hour followers of the sport enjoyed a succession of thrills that came first from one court and then from the other.

The dash and abandon of Murray, the terrific smashes of McLoughlin, some of which were made when he was two feet from the ground, and the long rallies and lightning exchanges across the net between the pairs in the doubles furnished a brand of tennis rarely seen in one inclosure.

McLoughlin was forced to uncover his choicest and most effective shots and his cleverest generalship. In the last set, when Murray had a lead of 5 games to 3, the champion showed his mettle. Murray lacked but a stroke in the tenth game, when McLoughlin, by a sensational leap into the air, smashed the ball out of his opponent's reach, and saved himself from defeat. The younger player kept his head, and for the first time in nearly a year McLoughlin was compelled to play several extra games in order to win. Side line critics were of the opinion that through Murray California's tennis supremacy would be easily maintained, even if McLoughlin should cease playing, an unlikely contingency.

For a set and a half Pell and Behr played the finest doubles game seen at Longwood for many a year. The team play of Hackett and Alexander broke before it and almost went to pieces. Then Behr became reckless and began driving out of court and sending easy balls into the net. He seemed utterly unable to handle the skyscraping lobs which Hackett tossed to him, while some of his attempted kills were amusing. Pell's steadiness saved the day. In the last set it was his careful playing that brought the game to 5 all and finally carried off the next two and the match.

For a candidate for the place at McLoughlin's side in the Davis Cup doubles Behr was alternatively satisfying and disappointing. The points and stroke analysis of the McLoughlin and Murray match were as follows:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.Gs.
McLoughlin	4	0	4	2	4	0	5	4		4—27—6
Murray	0	4	0	4	0	4	3	2	1	1—18—3

Double

	Nets.	Outs.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.
McLoughlin..	5	4	7	6	0
Murray	7	7	5	4	0

SECOND SET.

											Pts.Gs.
McLoughlin	8	4	2	4	5	4	4	4			4—39—6
Murray	10	1	4	0	2	3	6	2	2	0	2—30—3

Double

	Nets.	Outs.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.
McLoughlin..	5	15	24	1	1
Murray	7	7	4	1	1

THIRD SET.

													Pts.Gs.
McLoughlin—	5	2	5	3	1	1	4	4	5	4	1	2	4 6—55—9
Murray—	3	4	3	5	4	4	2	3	1	3	1	4	1 2 4—51—7

Double

	Nets.	Outs.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.
McLoughlin..	16	9	25	3	1
Murray	13	13	22	1	2

The points and stroke analysis of the Pell-Behr and Hackett-Alexander match were as follows:

FIRST SET.

									Pts.Gs.
Pell and Behr—	4	0	2	4	4	5	4	4	4—31—6
Hackett and Alexander—	1	4	4	1	6	3	2	0	2—23—3

SECOND SET.

										Pts.Gs.
Pell and Behr—	2	2	5	2	2	4	4	4	4	4—33—6
Hackett and Alexander—	2	4	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	2—29—4

THIRD SET.

											Pts.Gs.
Pell and Behr—	4	5	0	1	0	4	1	7	2	4	4—36—7
Hackett and Alexander—	2	3	4	4	0	4	5	4	1	0	1—32—5

Summary:

Longwood Singles.—Final Round—Maurice E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, beat Lindley Murray, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—3, 9—7.

Eastern Championship Doubles.—Final Round—T. R. Pell and K. H. Behr, New York, beat H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, New York, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

WESTERN LAWN TENNIS.

Church and Mathey of Princeton Win in Doubles Match.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 28.—R. B. Powell, Canada's Davis Cup champion, thrilled tennis enthusiasts at Lake Forest today by winning three matches in the Western championship tournament. In the preliminary round he defeated L. P. Brintwell of Chicago and Kansas City by the score of 6—0, 6—1, and with the same figures won from James Weber, a local schoolboy crack. It remained for Al Lindauer, a Chicago boy, to give the alien a contest, and he did so, winning the first three games. Then Powell showed a flash of Davis Cup form and won the match, 6—4, 6—0.

There were a number of hard-fought matches in the singles. R. E. Foster, an Evanston star, had a stiff struggle before he triumphed over S. M. Hess of St. Louis, 6—3, 7—9, 9—7, and Peter Ball overcame W. U. Knight of Minneapolis by a score of 4—6, 8—6, 6—4 in the first round. Ball previously had a hard contest with C. E. Blatchford of Iowa, holder of the North Dakota championship, but won 8—6, 0—6, 6—3. Ball learned his tennis in California and uses the Coast "cut serve."

Celebrities were mostly successful, but John C. Neely, a veteran, fell before Henry Roeder. Ralph Burdick had some trouble beating W. A. Horrell, another Californian, but won 6—4, 6—2, and then easily disposed of E. H. Smith of Texas.

In a match made thrilling by brilliant net work G. N. Church and Dean Mathey, the Princeton pair, beat J. J. Armstrong of St. Paul and Horrell, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

In the women's singles, Miss Carrie B. Neely was among the favorites who won. Miss Mary K. Browne of Los Angeles, the national champion, is to arrive tomorrow, and Miss Gwendolyn Rees of Dallas, the Western titleholder, also is expected then.

Internationalists at Practice.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—The members of the German and Australasian tennis teams, who will play in the semi-final for the Davis Cup at the Allegheny Country Club, beginning Thursday, today practiced on the championship courts for the first time. N. E. Brookes of the Australasian team did not take part in the practice. He spent the morning playing golf and the afternoon visiting local industrial plants. The German team, Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kreutzer, were out early today and were the first on the championship courts. They played singles with each other, and then defeated a local pair at doubles. Their play showed great improvement over that of last Saturday. A. F. Wilding, S. N. Doust, and A. W. Dunlop of the Australasian team played singles.

PRESIDENT MAY SEE TENNIS.

Nation's Notables Invited to the Davis Cup Matches.

The Davis Cup match at the West Side Tennis Club courts on Aug. 13, 14, and 15 promises to bring together a notable aggregation of the nation's leading persons. President Robert D. Wrenn of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday that President Woodrow Wilson, former President Theodore Roosevelt, Sir Cecil A. Spring Rice, the British Ambassador; Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, and several others had been invited to witness the challenge round for the famous international trophy.

Mayor Mitchel, who is a tennis enthusiast, has already accepted the invitation to attend the match, and former President Roosevelt, who is another follower of the game, will also be on hand to see the United States defend the trophy. President Wrenn expects a favorable reply to his invitations from President Wilson and the British Ambassador.

The foreign teams now in this country from Great Britain, Australia, and Germany will come to New York Saturday and be housed at the Vanderbilt Hotel until the matches at the Longwood Cricket Club and at Forest Hills. The men will go to the West Side courts in Forest Hills every day for their practice and will not play in the New York State championship next week, but may go to the Crescent Athletic Club in Bay Ridge to witness the playing.

"Maurice E. McLoughlin," said Mr. Wrenn, "to my mind was never as good as he is right now. He is physically in perfect shape, and his playing is almost bewildering. He is playing wonderful tennis, and, without any disparagement to our visitors, I would not be surprised to see the Davis Cup stay in this country. Bundy is still a trifle heavy, but he is getting into trim in his own way. Williams is playing his very best also, and Behr's tennis is pleasing to the committee. I expect to see the Australasians win the series in Pittsburgh this week.

"The grounds of the Allegheny Country Club, at first a source of worry to us, have been pronounced by Mr. Tucker, sent on from New York to help in their preparation, to be in perfect shape. Both the Canadian and Australasian teams have been loud in their praises of the Chicago tourney last week, and we anticipate similar satisfaction about Pittsburgh."

STATE TENNIS DRAW.

Davis Cup Players Will Compete Today on Bay Ridge Courts.

The final tournament before the challenge round for the Davis Cup match will begin today on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club on the grass courts at Bay Ridge, when the leading tennis players in the United States will compete for the New York State championship in singles and doubles. Three of the four Davis Cup players will compete in the singles and the full team of defenders will take part in the competition for the doubles.

The draw, which was held yesterday in the Bay Ridge Club house, will bring into competition many of the best players in the early rounds, and as a result lively tennis will be witnessed from the start instead of being reserved for the final rounds. The lower half is topheavy, with many of the Californians in opposition. The only Western experts in the upper half of the draw are William M. Johnston and R. Lindley Murray, who are drawn together in the first round.

In the upper half are Frederick B. Alexander, W. M. Washburn, S. Howard Voshell, E. R. McCormick, Robert Le Roy, and Murray and Johnston. The head of the draw includes Frederick Inman, Alric H. Man, jr., Thomas C. Bendy, Walter Merrill Hall, Maurice E. McLoughlin, National singles amateur champion; Ellis Fottrell, William J. Clothier, former National champion; Theodore R. Pell, Karl H. Behr, and Clarence J. Griffin of California.

Principal interest in the tournament will be the doubles in which Karl H. Behr will be tried as a partner of Maurice E. McLoughlin, with a view to determining the team for the Davis Cup doubles. It will be the first time McLoughlin and Behr have been in partnership and the result of the tournament will probably decide the composition of America's defending Davis Cup team. The draw follows:

New York State Championship, (second round, first round byes.)—E. F. Thomas, jr., vs. Allen Tobey, H. R. Burroughs vs. C. F. Watson, jr., C. L. Russell vs. B. W. Stair, Charles Chambers vs. George R. Grosvenor, Felix N. Doubleday vs. Frederick B. Alexander, W. M. Washburn vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum, S. Howard Voshell vs. R. Rockwood, H. N. Balch vs. W. K. Earle, Kenneth D. Fisher vs. G. Williams Phillips, E. R. McCormick vs. C. R. Leonard, R. W. Seabury vs. Norman Johnson, R. C. Thomas vs. Robert Le Roy, Ralph L. Baggs vs. H. McLeod, T. C. Corwin vs. H. Nickerson.

T. T. Allen vs. Robert L. Brown, R. H. Palmer vs. T. B. Stickney, R. Lindley Murray vs. W. M. Johnston, I. Weinstein vs. Dr. F. J. Escheveria, Louis Graves vs. Charles A. Wykes, M. Cunningham vs. J. R. A. Williams, C. M. Nankweil vs. A. H. Coffey, Frederick C. Inman vs. Lincoln Reimer, Alric H. Man, jr., vs. P. S. Treetor, Paul S. Brinsmead vs. T. H. S. Andrews, K. McVaugh vs. Count Otto Salm, H. S. Parker vs. C. P. O'Neale, W. B. Spencer vs. M. G. Peabody, Hugh Tallant vs. Dr. Ewing Taylor, C. B. Burroughs vs. Arthur S. Cragin, B. M. Phillips vs. Frederick C. Baggs.

J. B. Mrtin vs. C. Ballin, Preston Cummings, jr., vs. Walter Merrill Hall, L. W. Fisher vs. J. S. Cushman, Charles M. Bull, jr., vs. Joseph E. Krekas, T. C. Bundy vs. H. K. Sturdy, jr., William J. Clothier vs. A. J. Hammett, E. W. Peasley vs. G. A. Dionne, Ellis Fottrell vs. N. B. Browne, Leonard Beekman vs. Maurice E. McLoughlin, Harold Throckmorton vs. Walter L. Pate, Theodore R. Fell vs. W. D. Bourne, Karl H. Behr vs. C. A. Wayne, Clarence J. Griffen vs. Miles I. Charlock.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—Pittsburgh took the second game of the series from the Kansas City Federals today, 12 to 8. Heavy hitting featured the contest. Five doubles, two triples, and two home runs were made off the five pitchers who participated. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	4	0	3
Pittsburgh	12	15	0
	4	1	4
	1	0	0
	2	0	2
	0	..	0

Batteries—Adams, Henning, Harris, and Easterly; Enzenroth, Knetzer, LeClair, and Berry.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Indianapolis won from Baltimore today, 5 to 2. The batting of Meyer of Baltimore was a feature. He was credited with a homer, a three-base hit, and a two-base hit, and scored the home team's two runs. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	2	6	4
Baltimore	5	7	1
	0	0	1
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	1	0	0
	0	0	0
	2	6	0

Batteries—Moseley and Texter; Conley and Jacklitsch.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Hendrix was invincible today, and, with the Chiefeds hitting Schulz freely, it was an easy victory for the visitors, 7 to 1. Ten of Chicago's hits were made off the former American League pitcher in six innings. Flack sprained his ankle sliding for home in the seventh inning and will be out of the game for several days. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	7	12	0
Buffalo	1	5	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	1	0	0
	0	0	0
	1	5	0

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; Schuls, Moore, and Blair.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	5	9	3
Toronto	2	4	1
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	3	3	0
	0	1	0
	0	0	0

Batteries—Hilquist, Curtis, Lee, and Heckinger; Frill, Rogge, and Kritchell.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	3	8	0
Buffalo	4	8	1
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	1	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	1	0

Batteries—Williams, Gilbert and Tyler; McConnell and Stephenson.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	10	2
Rochester	1	8	1
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	1	..	1

Batteries—Mays, Dorovan, and Onslow; Upham and Williams.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	5	10	1
Montreal	2	6	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	1	0	0
	0	0	0
	1	6	0
	0	0	0

Batteries—Danforth and McAvoy; Mason and Madden.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MOTORDROME BRIGHTON BEACH Tonight
Wiley, Walthour, Carman, Bedell, Mitten, in a 50-mile motor-paced race. Bike and motor races. 5,000 seats at 25c. Ladies' night.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburgh.—Adv.

YANKS GET ONE HIT IN EIGHT INNINGS

And Two in Ninth All They Could Pole Off Scott's Delivery in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Fate took a hand in the White Sox-Yankee contest at the South Side Park today. It struck Frank Chance, manager of the New Yorks, and it benefited the crew of Callahan, for they succeeded in winning the odd game of the series of five from the New Yorkers, 6 to 2, Jim Scott giving one of his early season exhibitions by allowing three hits, two of which were made in the ninth inning.

Despite the south sider's clever hurling, the Yankees succeeded in scoring a run on their only safe swat in eight rounds. This was in the second inning, when Chance was directing the Yankees' attack. In the third Chance was forced to leave the field because of illness, and from this time on the leaderless visitors "blew" and failed to withstand the White Sox attack, although the game was not clinched until the ninth inning, when an error put the encounter on ice.

After the second inning Scott was complete master of the situation, only fifteen men facing him in the next five rounds. A walk varied this monotony a little in the eighth, and then a couple of infield taps pushed over the Yankees' second run in the ninth, when they were five runs behind.

Hartzell opened the ninth frame with a walk after Boone was out. Cook's out sent him to second, and he scored on Cree's single, the second hit off Scott. An infield hit followed, but Peckinpaugh closed the series with a fly to Collins. They got their other run in the second, when Cree walked, was sacrificed, and sent across on Peckinpaugh's single. Only one other man got on base, Maisel walking after two were gone in the eighth. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	2	1	1	4
Bl'b'n, 2b.	4	1	3	0	6
Dem't, lf.	4	1	3	1	0
Collins, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
F'nler, 1b.	4	0	1	17	0
Bodie, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	4	2
Alcock, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Scott, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total.	33	6	9	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
H'tz'l, lf.	3	1	0	3	0
Cree, rf.	4	0	0	2	1
Mullen, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Sw'y, c.	2	0	0	4	2
M'sel, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1
K't'g, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	28	2	3	24	11

Errors—Boone, Peckinpaugh, Sweeney.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	—6
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—Fournier. Three-base hit—Demmitt. Sacrifice hit—Mullen. Stolen bases—Weaver, Bodie, Demmitt. Double play—Schalk and Alcock. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 4; off Keating, 1. Struck out—By Keating, 4; by Scott, 5. Wild pitch—Keating. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Chill.

Tigers Halt the Champions.

DETROIT, July 28.—Philadelphia's record of consecutive victories was broken today, when Detroit, by virtue of Crawford's heavy stick work, took the fourth and final game of the series 4 to 3. Until today's defeat Philadelphia had won twelve straight games. Sam Crawford batted in three of Detroit's runs, his three-bagger in the sixth inning bringing in the runs that tied the score. A base on balls to Veach in the eighth inning, with the bases filled, forced in the winning run. A triple play in the fourth inning, in which Walsh, Bush, Collins, Murphy, and Schang participated, was the fielding feature. The work of Moriarty at third base with seven clean plays was also noteworthy. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O.Bush, ss.	4	1	1	0	4
Mor'ty, 3b.	3	1	1	3	4
High, cf.	3	1	2	1	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	0	3	0	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	0	4	1
K'v'gh, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Burns, 1b.	2	0	0	12	0
McKee, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Dauss, p.	2	1	1	0	3
Total.	28	4	8	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'p'y, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Walsh, cf.	2	0	1	4	1
Col'ns, 2b.	2	0	1	3	5
Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1
Bush, ss.	3	0	1	3	4
Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Barry, ss.	2	0	0	1	2
Schang, c.	2	0	0	3	2
L.Bush, p.	3	0	0	0	6
Total.	25	3	5	24	18

Errors—L. Bush, Kavanaugh.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Collins, Oldring. Three-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Walsh, (2,) Baker, Barry. Sacrifice fly—Schang. Double plays—Moriarty, Kavanaugh, and Burns. Triple play—Walsh, L. Bush, Collins, McInnis, and Schang. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 5. First base on balls—Off Bush, 5; off Dauss, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Murphy.) Struck out—By Bush, 3; by Dauss, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

Mitchell Checks Boston Red Sox.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—Cleveland broke its losing streak today and defeated Boston 4 to 3. Mitchell did not allow a hit until the seventh inning, but Boston made a run for every hit and came within one of tying the score. Cleveland won in the third inning, when Collins was hit for scratch single by Graney and Turner, Chapman following with a triple and Kirke with a single. Cady was put out of the game for offensive language to Umpire Egan. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
T'ner, 2b.	2	1	2	1	6
J'kson, cf.	2	1	0	3	0
Chap'n, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Kirke, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Pezold, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
J'ston, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
O'Neill, c.	4	0	1	5	0
M'chell, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	4	10	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
Scott, ss.	4	1	1	1	3
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
O'Connor, 3b.	3	0	0	2	4
Janvrin, 2b.	1b.	3	0	0	3
Hob'l, 1b.	2	0	0	10	0
Y'kes, 2b.	1	0	1	1	1
C'rigan, c.	1	0	0	0	2
Cady, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Thomas, c.	0	0	0	0	1
Collins, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Cooper, p.	0	0	0	0	1
C'mbe, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Rehg	1	0	0	0	0
†Engle	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	3	3	24	16

*Batted for Collins in sixth inning.
†Batted for Hobiltzel in eighth inning.

Errors—Chapman, (2,) Thomas, Coumbe.

Cleveland	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—Graney. Three-base hits—Chapman, Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Turner, (2,) Jackson. Sacrifice fly—Speaker. Stolen bases—Chapman, Kirke. Double plays—Chapman and Johnson; Gardner, Yerkes, and Janvrin. Hits—Off Collins, 9 in five innings; off Cooper, 1 in two innings; off Coumbe, none in one inning. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Collins, 1; off Cooper, 1; off Coumbe, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 5; by Cooper, 1; by Coumbe, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 4; Utica, 1.
At Troy—Syracuse, 6; Troy, 4.
Other games postponed; wet grounds.

Eastern Association.

All games postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Haverhill—Worcester, 4; Haverhill, 2.
At Lynn—Lynn, 3; Lewiston, 1.
At Portland—Portland, 4; Manchester, 2.
At Lowell—Lowell, 3; Lawrence, 2. (Ten innings.)

Virginia League.

At Petersburg—Petersburg, 6; Norfolk, 0.
At Roanoke—Roanoke, 5; Newport News, 1.
At Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 2; Richmond, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York—Rain.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn—Rain.
St. Louis at Philadelphia—Rain.
Chicago at Boston—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; New York, 2.
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 3.
Washington, 7; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn—Rain.
Indianapolis, 5; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburgh, 12; Kansas City, 8.
Chicago, 7; Buffalo, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 9; Newark, 5.
Jersey City, 9; Buffalo, 8.
Rochester, 8; Providence, 2.
Montreal, 6; Baltimore, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	51	33	.607
Chicago	51	38	.573
St. Louis	50	42	.543
Boston	41	45	.477
Cincinnati	41	48	.461
Philadelphia	39	47	.453
Pittsburgh	38	47	.447
Brooklyn	36	47	.434

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	56	33	.629
Boston	51	41	.554
Washington	49	41	.544
Detroit	48	45	.516
Chicago	47	45	.511
St. Louis	45	45	.500
New York	37	52	.416
Cleveland	30	61	.330

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	52	38	.578
Baltimore	47	40	.541
Indianapolis	47	40	.541
Brooklyn	44	38	.536
Buffalo	42	43	.494
Kansas City	42	50	.457
Pittsburgh	37	48	.435
St. Louis	38	52	.422

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	58	35	.624
Rochester	56	38	.596
Providence	50	41	.549
Buffalo	51	43	.543
Newark	43	44	.494
Toronto	43	47	.478
Montreal	35	57	.380
Jersey City	30	61	.330

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn—2 games.
Chicago at Buffalo.
Indianapolis at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Montreal.

GREGG FOR THREE PLAYERS.

Cleveland Trades Pitcher for Two Boston Pitchers and a Catcher.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—Vean Gregg, the star southpaw of the Cleveland American team, was traded today to the Boston Red Sox for Pitchers Coumbe, A. Ranking Johnson, and Catcher Egan. The trade, which marks the beginning of a shake-up of the Naps, is expected to better the Red Sox chances of overhauling the Athletics in the American League pennant race. Gregg has been with Cleveland four seasons. In that time he has won 72 and lost 36 games. Coumbe and Johnson are promising young pitchers, and Egan is a veteran catcher.

Browns' Pitchers Easy for Senators.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—St. Louis pitchers were not effective today, so Washington players bunched hits almost at will, and made it three out of five games of the series with the home club. The score was 7 to 3. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	3	2	2	2	0
Foster, 3b.	5	2	4	1	1
Mitch'l, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Sh'nks, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
M'rg'n, 2b.	4	0	1	3	5
M'P'de, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
A.W'ms, c.	4	0	1	5	1
Boehl'g, p.	4	1	1	0	3
Total.	35	7	13	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
How'd, 3b.	5	0	0	2	1
Shot'n, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	1	2
C.W'k'r, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
G.W'ms, rf.	4	0	2	3	1
Lavan, ss.	3	0	2	0	0
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Crossin, c.	1	0	0	4	0
Ham't'n, p.	1	0	0	0	3
*Rumler...	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Miller	0	0	0	0	0
Hoch, p.	0	0	0	0	0
James, p.	0	0	0	0	1
‡Austin	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	11	27	9

*Batted for Hamilton in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Taylor in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for James in the ninth inning.

Washington	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—3

Two-base hits—Foster, Shanks, Morgan, Walker. Hits—Off Hamilton, 8 in five innings; off Taylor, 5 in two innings; off Hoch, 1 in no innings, (none out in eighth;) off James, 1 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Mitchell, 2; Moeller. Sacrifice flies—Howard, 2. Stolen bases—Lavan, Moeller. Double plays—McBride and Gandil; Morgan and McBride; McBride and Morgan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Washington, 9. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 1; off Boehling, 3; off Hoch, 2; off James, 1. Struck out—By Hamilton, 2; by Taylor, 2; by Boehling, 4; by James, 3. Passed balls—A. Williams, Agnew. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

Fitchburg Club for Manchester.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 28.—The transfer to this city of the franchise of the Fitchburg team of the New England Baseball League was announced today. The team will play its first home game tomorrow with Lynn as its opponent.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 1.

YACHTING---TROTTING

SHAMROCK SAILS BIG SEAS LIKE DUCK

Cup Challenger Put to Hard Task and She Proves a Stanch Yacht.

HORTA, Fayal, Azores, July 28.—Shamrock IV., Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's Cup, arrived here today, having taken seven days and three hours for the voyage from Falmouth, England.

During her trip, according to those on board, the would-be lifter of the international trophy proved herself an excellent sea boat. In hard blows she took the big seas like a duck and slipped through the water with great ease.

Before Shamrock bade farewell to the English coast Col. Neill, who is making the voyage on board the steam yacht Erin, which is acting as convoy on the transatlantic voyage, pressed the challenger hard in order to test her gear and her ocean rig. Everything was found to be in good order, and the little racer made good weather out of the hard blow and the drenching rainstorm she encountered on the run from Torquay to Plymouth, where she anchored for the night.

The next day at dawn Shamrock weighed anchor and made for Falmouth, which she reached at 8 o'clock in the morning in very stormy weather.

The yacht left Falmouth at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 21 for her run by way of the Azores to New York. At noon she was ten miles west of the Lizard, and then Col. Neill decided to take her in tow, as a dead calm had fallen and the tide was setting her back. The same evening the challenger picked up a breeze and the line was slipped. The blow soon increased to a hard north-northwesterly wind, which churned up a heavy sea, in which Shamrock made a fine picture as she rose easily to each wave. On that day she averaged ten knots an hour for the twenty-four hours.

On the following day conditions were similar, but the weather was finer, and for the rest of the voyage the wind gradually slackened down until at times there was a dead calm. Then Col. Neill took the challenger in tow until the breeze strengthened sufficiently for her to run under her own sail.

The best day's runs were 240, 222, 189, 142 and 162 knots.

It is possible that Shamrock's boom will be taken off while she is here, as it bangs about so much when she is becalmed. Otherwise the yacht is regarded as having done very well and her performance thus far on her ocean voyage has increased the hopes of those on board that she will be successful in carrying out the purpose for which she was built.

Capt. Turner, who is acting as skipper on the transatlantic voyage, is well satisfied with the yacht's behavior. The half of the crew, which has managed the yacht since her departure from England, is to be replaced here by the other half, who have been luxuriating on board the Erin.

N. Y. Y. C. TO CELEBRATE.

Fleet Will Illuminate in Honor of Seventieth Birthday at Glen Cove.

Commodore Dallas B. Pratt and Fleet Captain Franklin A. Plummer issued final instructions yesterday for the rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club squadron at Glen Cove tomorrow night. Every yacht in the fleet is instructed to illuminate in honor of the club's seventieth birthday, and the big steamers are urged to make use of their searchlights. These ceremonies are ordinarily reserved for the arrival of the cruising fleet at New London or Newport. This year the yachts will also illuminate at the end of the first day's run at Smithtown Bay Friday night.

With fair weather the trip to Smithtown Bay should be over early in the afternoon, so that the races for the Owl and Game Cock Cups will be held on that day. These are rowing events open to crews of five and three men each from the different boats of the fleet. There will also be a race for dinghies manned by one sailor and for motor launches manned by two sailors. The winners will receive $5 each, and the second best $2 each.

SPEED BOATS AWAIT RACES.

Several of Fastest Craft in World to Compete at Lake George Today.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 28.—Preparations were completed tonight for the twelfth annual regatta, beginning tomorrow, for the famous Gold Cup Trophy of the American Power Boat Association. With the exception of Three Hazel, whose entry by the Iroquois Regatta Association has been withdrawn owing to engine trouble, all of the original eleven motorboats entered will cross the starting line tomorrow. Those familiar with the previous performances of these craft predict that the three-day series of races will witness new records for the mile and thirty-mile courses.

The cup defender, Ankle Deep; Hawk Eye, and Baby Reliance V. are favorites in what little betting is being done. The first named, it is believed, will stand an excellent chance of retaining her title should rough weather prevail, her length giving her an advantage in a choppy sea.

It is virtually certain that trials for the mile championship of North America, which were planned to be held in the morning of each of the three days, will be deferred until Saturday, when the contest over the thirty-mile course will have been decided. Many of the entrants feared disablement, which would prevent their participating in the races for the Gold Cup, which will be called between 4 o'clock and sundown.

Owing to the point system on which the races are run there will be uncertainty as to the winner until the third and closing day of the races.

MAY JOIN THE A. A. U.

Crescent A. C., Report Has It, Will Join Athletic Body In Fall.

After many years of antagonism toward the Amateur Athletic Union, reports circulated in athletic circles for several days indicate that the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn, one of the biggest clubs in the country, is about to become affiliated with the governing amateur body. No application for admission to the union has been made by the Crescent authorities as yet, but it is believed it will be made some time before the next meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. early in the Fall.

Officials high in the directorship of the Crescent Club have been asked to deny or affirm this rumor, but all have declined to commit themselves either way. Members of the organization, however, have declared such a move is quite likely this year.

The Crescent A. C. has never been affiliated with the A. A. U. There has been much animosity exhibited on the part of the New Mooners toward the controlling union, especially in basketball, which has been the centre of many disputes between the two bodies.

For two or three years past the Crescents have been conducting amateur boxing tournaments under the sanction of the A. A. U. They were enabled to do this on the promise that they would become members of the A. A. U. and by paying the regular fee for a tournament sanction. They were notified last year, it is said, that unless they became members immediately they would be unable to obtain any more sanctions from the A. A. U., so that if the New Mooners desire to continue staging boxing exhibitions between "simon pures," a very profitable means of entertainment, they will have to abide by the mandate of the amateur union.

The Crescent A. C. is the only big club which claims to be an athletic organization that does not belong to the A. A. U.

Through the New Mooners may join the A. A. U., it does not mean that they will take up track and field sports. Not in a good many years has the Brooklyn club figured on the cinder path or in the field, and it is not believed they will encourage this branch of sport.

KING COUCHMAN'S STAKES.

Chamber of Commerce Purse Won by McMahon Gelding at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—Deck McMahon today won his second $5,000 stake of the year, when he drove King Couchman to an easy victory in the Chamber of Commerce Stakes, for 2:13-class pacers, the event of chief interest on the Grand Circuit programme. In marked contrast to yesterday's splendid contest all the races today were won in straight heats, the winner in each event leading from start to finish in every heat, except one.

Eel Direct and Grand Opera were close up to King Couchman nearly all the way in the first heat of the Chamber of Commerce. Entering the stretch, Thistle Patch came from behind with a fine show of speed to get second place from Eel Direct. The first four horses were lengths apart at the wire. In the second heat Thistle Patch was the contender all the way, but never had a chance to get alongside the flying King Couchman. The clip in the last half of this mile was too hot for the majority of the starters, and only six of the original thirteen were left for the final heat, which King Couchman won in 2:05¼, the fastest time of the race. He had plenty of speed in reserve, and had he been extended could have done considerably better. A stiff wind which the horses had to breast on the back stretch prevented record time being made. Summary:

2:05 Pace.—Purse, $1,050.

William, b. s., by Abe L. (Marvin)	1	1	1
Dr. Burns, Jr., b. s., (Whitney)	4	2	2
Baron A., b. h., (Cox)	2	4	4
Lowandas, b. s., (Valentine)	6	3	3
Statstorm, b. g., (Murphy)	3	6	5
Zombrewer, g. m., (Snow)	5	5	7
King Daphine, b. s., (Frost)	7	7	6

Time—2:04¾; 2:05; 2:05½.

2:13 Pace.—Chamber of Commerce Stakes, $5,000. (Three in five.)

King Couchman, br. g., by Atlantic King, (McMahon)	1	1	1
Thistle Patch, b. h., (Snow)	2	2	2
Camelia, br. m., (Cox)	6	3	3
Eel Direct, g. h., (McEwen)	3	5	5
Grand Opera, b. h., (James)	4	4	6
Irene Beau, ch. m., (Murphy)	9	6	4
Edith C., ch. m., (McGarvin)	5	dis.	
The Assessor, ch. g., (Geers)	7	dis.	
Minor Boy, b. g., (Valentine)	8	dis.	
Martin C., br. g., (Todd)	10	dis.	
Sidney Dillon, Jr., b. h., (Osborn)	dis.		
Admiral Dewey II., b. h., (Snedeker)	dis.		
Tom King, ch. g., (Boyle)	dis.		

Time—2:07¼; 2:06½; 2:05¾.

2:18 Trot.—Purse, $1,050. (Three in five.)

Belwin, b. h., by McKinney, (Garrity)	1	1	1
Guy Nello, b. m., (Geers)	2	2	2
Tommy Defoner, br. c., (Osborn)	4	3	3
Fair Virginia, b. m., (Cox)	3	5	4
Lena Rivers, b. m., (Murphy)	6	4	5
Banker Bingen, b. g., (Dempsey)	5	dis.	
Blackburn Watts, b. h., (Snow)	7	dis.	
Dudie Elknut, b. m., (McDonald)	dis.		

Time—2:13½; 2:09; 2:11½.

2:13 Trot.—Purse, $1,050. (Three in five.)

Farmer Speers, b. h., by Jay McGregor, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Silk Hat, br. s., (Dodge)	2	2	2
Altacoast, b. m., (Dempsey)	3	3	3
William L. Snyder, ch. g., (Fennell)	4	4	5
Senator St. Pat, b. g., (Geers)	5	5	4

Time—2:13¾; 2:10¼; 2:13¾.

MOTOR CLUB ORGANIZED.

New Organization to Take Place of Manhattan A. C. Starts with 100 Members.

Realizing the desirability of co-operation in the local automobile trade and of a social organization for its members, a number of persons prominent in that industry in this city have organized the Motor Club, Incorporated. This organization is the result of an arrangement whereby the use of the premises of the disbanded Manhattan Automobile Club at 222 West Fifty-ninth Street has been obtained from the present lessee on that property. The Manhattan Automobile Club, organized in January, 1913, proved successful in so far as securing a large membership and attendance were concerned, but unfortunate financial arrangements entered into by the club made its continuation impossible.

More than 100 members of the new organization have been enrolled already. Its Directors are E. C. J. McShane, W. C. Poertner, S. S. Toback, J. C. Nichols, George H. Robertson, J. M. Carples, and E. F. Corbel. The club will use its influence to secure equitable adjustment of automobile laws and ordinances and strive to promote public interest in the motor car in addition to providing the ordinary facilities of a luncheon and social organization. The dues are to be $20 a year and, with the exception of the first twenty-five memberships, to be used for the expenses of organization, &c., the entire proceeds are to go to the lessee of the premises, James E. Ball, as payment for maintaining the clubrooms and other facilities.

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Word comes from Hartford, Conn., that Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin is determined to have his State thoroughly provided with sign posts for the guidance of motorists. The Governor issued a letter yesterday to the Selectmen of towns all over the State, calling their attention to the absence of guide posts and citing the law which requires such posts to be set up at all cross-roads. He said in this letter:

"We wish to make Connecticut a favorite resort for automobilists of other States. Plenty of guide posts would help materially toward this end."

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"Automobile Row" learned yesterday that J. H. Ficken would represent hereafter the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company in New York City.

50-Mile Cycle Race Tonight.

The $1,000 Brooklyn Sweepstakes for motor-paced riders will be run tonight at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. The starters will be Bobby Walthour, Leon Didiel, George Wiley, Worth Mitten, Clarence Carmen, and Menus Bedell. The race will be over the fifty-mile route, the longest distance the riders have been asked to go this season. The time for the race will stand as an American record behind seven-horse power motors, and to insure fast time the management has decided to deduct $5 for every minute the riders go over one hour from the prize money. The field that will go to the post is the strongest list of riders following pace, and there is every indication that the time made by the winner will stand for a long time to come. All the men are riding in their best form at present, and, barring accidents, the contest should result in the best race of its class that pace followers have entered in since riding behind motors without protection. To add speed and class to the event the most skilful pacers in the game will be in the race. Carl Ruden and Charley Turville of Boston arrived last night. The other men on the ground are Charley Stein, Jimmy Hunter, and M. Nass. Freddie West will be the starting man.

Amateur motor-paced events will also be on the card, the amateurs having three events to decide, including a five-mile handicap, with Gus Wahlrab starting from scratch. The races will start at 8:30.

Bonhag Declines Training Berth.

George Bonhag will not succeed Lawson Robertson as trainer of the Irish-American A. C., for in a letter received by President P. J. Conway yesterday he declined the position because of business reasons. No trainer will be chosen by the Winged Fist organization until after the senior championships, and it is a question whether one will be chosen then. Joe Cavanaugh, a leading member of the club, has been nominated to act as advisor to the athletes, and will carry out all the ideas of Lawson Robertson. It was believed by the Irish-American officials that if another trainer, outside of Bonhag, was appointed on Robertson's departure for Hungary he might upset the plans laid by the present coach and undo the training work the athletes have been engaged in for several weeks.

Tie in International Chess Lead.

MANNHEIM, July 28.—In the seventh round of the international chess tournament today Marshall, Post, Breyer, Alechine, and John defeated Retl. Mieses, Tarrasch, Spielmann, and Janowski respectively. The Duras-Vidmar, Spielmann-Tartakower, and Carls-Flamberg games were drawn. The Krueger-Fahrni game was adjourned. The leading scores:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Alechine	5½	1½	Breyer	4	3
Spielmann	5½	1½	John	4	3
Vidmar	5	2	Bogojubow	4	3
Marshall	4½	2½	Retl	4	3

News for the Golfers.

As a result of the recent discussion of the needs for more contests among the professional golfers of this vicinity, the Somerville Country Club is planning to hold an open tournament some time in October. As yet the idea has not been gone over thoroughly, but there is likely to be some change from the usual run of meetings.

It is possible that three days will be selected for a tournament along lines similar to those in force in amateur invitation affairs, a qualifying round, with match rounds on the next two days and prizes for semi-finalists, runner-up, and winner in each division. There may be two sixteens. It is generally agreed among authorities that the American professionals' needs are more match play practice, such as would be afforded by a competition of this kind.

GOODHUE'S DESIGN WINS.

Will Draw Plans for City's Building at Panama Fair.

City Chamberlain Bruere announced yesterday that B. G. Goodhue, a New York architect, had been selected to draw the plans for the New York City building at the Panama Exposition to be held in San Francisco next year.

Owing to the limited time it was impossible to hold a competitive examination. Instead a joint meeting of the members of the New York Architect's League and the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was called and three members were nominated for the position. After the designs drawn up by the three had been considered Mr. Goodhue was selected.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

At the close of the day quotations were at the top with net gains of 8¼@9¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 98½c and No. 2 red at 97c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.10½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 98¾c, free on board, all nominal.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	..	..	102	92¼	96¾
September	100	92¼	100	92¼	94¾
December	..	..	103	94½	97¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	92¼	83¾	92¼	84	85⅞
September	92⅜	83½	92⅜	83¾	86⅝
December	95¼	85⅞	95⅜	86⅛	90¼

CORN.

The corn market at the close was 1½@2¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	74½	72½	74½	73	65¾
September	71⅝	69½	71⅞	69⅝	65¼
December	62	59⅝	61¾	59⅞	62⅝

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher, closing at net gains of 1⅛@1⅝c. The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 44½@45c; No. 2, 45@45½c; No. 3, 44@45c; No. 4, 43@44c; ordinary clipped white, 43½@45½c; fancy clipped white, 45@47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	37	35⅜	37	35¾	40¼
September	36⅞	35½	36⅝	35½	41⅛
December	38⅞	36⅛	38¾	37⅛	43⅝

PROVISIONS.

Prices showed firmness, with comparatively small offerings. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000; estimated for Wednesday, 23,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 7,200.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	10.27	10.02	10.22	10.02	11.77
October	11.35	10.10	10.30	10.07	11.85
Ribs—					
September	12.07	11.95	12.05	11.92	11.80
October	11.57	11.45	11.57	11.42	11.55
Pork—					
September	20.92	20.62	20.82	20.55	21.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

At the close prices were 1 to 13 points net higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.00@	6.90
July	7.35	6.96	6.90@7.40	6.90
August	7.05	6.88	7.02@7.04	6.89
September	7.05	6.93	7.03@7.04	6.92
October	6.76	6.67	6.74@6.78	6.67
November	6.56	6.53	6.54@6.58	6.53
December	6.57	6.55	6.54@6.57	6.53
January	6.57	6.55	6.55@6.57	6.54
February	..	..	..	6.57@6.63	6.55

COTTON.

Closing prices were 34 to 50 points net lower and within a point or two of the bottom for the day, representing also a new low level for the movement. Southern spot markets were generally nominally unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points lower at 12.75 for middling uplands; sales, 150 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.10	11.74	11.73@11.74	11.75
August	12.10	11.75	11.74@11.75	12.16
September	12.07	12.02	11.80@11.82	12.16
October	12.17	11.83	11.83@11.84	12.20
November	11.90	11.90	11.80@11.82	12.18
December	12.35	12.03	12.04@12.05	12.38
January	12.22	11.90	11.90@11.91	12.26
February	..	..	11.91@11.93	12.27
March	12.28	11.98	11.98@11.99	12.33
April	12.24	12.24	12.17@12.19	12.32
May	12.49	12.22	12.21@12.23	12.56

COFFEE.

Prices broke very rapidly, closing at the bottom with net losses of 60 to 65 points for the day. The European markets were also weak, Havre closing at a loss or 2 to 2½ francs, while Hamburg was 2 to 2¼ pfennigs lower. The local spot market was weak and lower, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.31@7.32	7.99
August	..	..	7.31@7.32	7.96
September	7.80	7.46	7.46@7.47	8.11
October	..	..	7.56@7.57	8.21
November	..	..	7.66@7.67	8.31
December	8.10	7.76	7.76@7.77	8.41
January	..	..	7.81@7.82	8.46
February	..	..	7.87@7.88	8.50
March	8.23	7.95	7.94@7.95	8.54
April	..	..	7.97@7.98	8.58
May	8.31	8.00	8.01@8.02	8.62
June	8.15	8.15	7.86@7.88	8.48

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 48,280 packages; receipts last week, 70,651 packages; exports to other countries, 102 packages; imports, 288 packages. Market has been rather slightly supplied with high-grade fresh creamery, and prices in consequence have shown further slight advance and closed firm. Creamery, extras, 28@29c; firsts, 25@27½c; seconds, 22½@24½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 20@23c; process, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 21½@22½c; lower grades, 18@20½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½@20c; lower grades, 17½@19c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 19½c; No. 2, 18½@19c; lower grades, 16½@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 76,574 cases. Imports, 152 cases. Arrivals continue light, but trade is only moderate and of a selective character. High qualities are held firmly; medium and lower grades freely offered at very irregular figures. Storage eggs are firm, and many holders are indifferent sellers. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 26@26c; extra firsts, 25@24c; firsts, 21@22½c; seconds, 18@20c; thirds to good, 16@17c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16@17c; undergrades, 8@15c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25c; firsts, charges paid, 24½c; seconds, charges paid, 23@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 29@30c; hennery whites, defective, 24@28c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@28c; Western, gathered whites, 21@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 25@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@25c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 26@28c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Forecasts:

N. Carolina—Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday; moderate n. winds.

S. Carolina and Ga.—Thunder showers Wednesday and Thursday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday fair; moderate variable winds.

La. and E. Texas—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate variable winds.

Utah—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Okla., Tenn., Ky., Mo., and W. Texas—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Ark.—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh n. e. and e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Wednesday, but quite so warm in s. Thursday, probably fair; rising temperature in n.; fresh n. e. winds.

Lower Mich. and Wis.—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; fresh e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, fair in e., probably showers in w.; moderate, variable winds.

Minn.—Fair in e., local showers in w., Wednesday. Thursday, showers; moderate, variable winds.

Minn.—Fair in e., local showers in w., Wednesday. Thursday, showers; moderate e. winds.

Iowa—Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday.

N. and S. Dakota—Local thunder showers Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Neb. and Kan.—Probably cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HART, ELEANOR, (Sept. 5, 1913;) net estate, $10,518; bank, $1,076; insurance, $1,000; one share Broadway Apartment Realty Co., $5(; one share Roberts Advertising Co., $10;; mortgage certificates N. Y. Investors Corp. $9,645.

LOEB, Dr. MORRIS, (Oct. 8, 1913;) net estate, $2,144,612. Details private elsewhere.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

In re S S Titanic.
Nusell<Elmore & H.
Kawneer<Schravone.
Eastn Steel<Godair-W.
Van Ostenbridge<Erie
Paulson<Gray.
USA<Wiener.
Imperial Mach<Bean Site.
Same<Barth.
Coca-Cola<Sandrowitz.
Motion P P Co<Thanhouser.
Sen Sen Chiclet Co<Ponselle.
United Cop<Amal Cop, (4 acts.)
Bush & Lane<Becker.
Greenwald<La Vogue.
Neetal, &c, Co<Sandberg.
Branca<De Ancori.
USA<Man Disinfect'g.
McBean<CNY.
Barry<Harpoon.
Whitcomb<Shultz.
McKey<Buek.
Underwood<Vitagraph.
Siegel Stores<Simpson-Crawford.
Bolana<Tug W Farms.
Morse<Tug Westchest'r
Ovida<Junoform.
In re Ing Bow.
In re Ing Noni.
Am Pipe, &c, Co<Co of Westch'r (2 acts.)
Eames<Claflin (2 acts)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion calendar—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M.

B'k'tcy discharges:
Joseph Taglibue,
L. I. Cont & Supply Co.,
Rudolph Brettner,
Michael Scafani,
T. W. Miller,
John Cruickshank,
John T. Ratcliffe,
D. Damelno and ano.,
Albert Werner,
Robert Colwell,
Arthur Siebert,
Emanuel Lipshitz,
George J. Brarton.
Compositions:
Max Polonsky,
Milli L. Schroaeder,
Louis Reiter,
Smith, Gray & Co.,
Cypress Knit'g Mills,
Eugene L. Deitrich, (2 motions)
Israel Diamond,
United Met Bedstead Co., (2 motions,)
George Schroeder,
Zack's Lumber Co.,
C. Rothenbach, Inc.,
J. B. Witman, (2 motions,)
James L. Long,
James A. Gilmour,
T. A. McWhorter,
Morris Rosenblat,
William Hyman,
David Wiener,
Robert F. Norton,
Harry Aronson, (4 motions,)
Porter Cloak Mfg. Co,
Clarence E. Hopkins,
General motions:
Sieboldt<"Tourist."
Columbia Mach, &c<Adriance Mach & an
Same<Rubsam & Horrman Brew Co.
Lovell-McConnell Co<
Mergenthaler Linotype <Intertype Typesetting.
Buckler<P & R Coal and Iron Co.
Stone<T Cotta Marine, (2 motions.)
United Lace<Barthels Mfg.
Odell<H Batterman Co
Gillman<Seidman.
Over<Cin, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Mordecai<Junction R'lty Co.
Matter of Miller.
Dura<Levy.
CNY<Am Pipg.
U S Trust Co<Garcia.
People ex rel Benjamin<Waldo.
People ex rel Burns<same.
People ex rel Kelly<same.
Same<same.
People ex rel Mueller<same.
People ex rel O'Brien<same.
People ex rel Wexted<same.
Kempner<Newstate.
Same<same.
N Y Life Ins & Trust Co<Huppert.
Lewis<Donald Lime.
Jones<Beatty.
Erickson<S C Filter.
N Y Life<Paterno Bros.
In re Latito, (Rofrand.)
U S Fid, &c<Locker, (3 acts.)
Same<same.
Morris P'k Est<Zlatnick.
Vick<Fed Biscuit.
Corey<Corey.
De Bixedon<Deckler.
De Foster<Ward.
Cunningham<Blake.
O'Brien<Cushman's Sons.
Pesk<Merrill-Ruckgaber Co.
Rund<United Cigar Stores Co.
Salka<Forest B & L.
Glitzen<Burt R'lty.
In re Betty, (Hartkropf.)
In re CNY, (Leland Av.)
Matter of CNY, (Wh Plains Road.)
Klein<Kohn.
Montes<Woods.
Kobre<Rosdorf Co.
Graeber<Met & Sub R
Higgins<Gaugh Co.
Lichenstein<Thiel Det Service, (2 acts.)
Schwartz<same.
Same<same.
Rebeling<O'Rourke, &c, Co.
In re Blanc.
Chisholm<Owners' Bldg Co.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Max Fringaut,
Alice D. W. Chauncey,
Israel Hyman,
Adam S. Sands,
Sarah A. Sanford,
W. H. Carrington.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Echelman<McElfatrick.
Calhoun<Am Press As
Le Monde<Johnson.
Cutting Larson Co<Hawes.
Weinberg<Siegel Co.
Keller<Kuhneman.
Sullivan<Postal Serv.
Aspel<Goldstein.
Landy<Cooke.
Bucholz<Alstadter.
Kahn<Horwitz.
Kaplan<Friedman.
Runello<Colonial Sand Co.
Friedlander<Richard.
Surrusco<Oddie.
Weitzman<Landau.
Nadelka<Brand.
Sterrer<Fass.
Myers<Gray.
Weitovich<Knickerbocker.
Glossick<Hernandez.
Levy<N Y Steamboat Co.
Mflakewits<Knickerbocker.
Kelly<same.
Doherty<same.
Quartnard<same.
Bush<same.
Ladman<same.
Marget<same.
Ginsberg<same.
Naeburg<Goldin.
Clarke<Reinhard.
Klebansky<Herzog.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Sullivan< Rosson—Augustine R. McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Timme<Gross M.—Michael Ederstein. Jay<Parisi—Edmund Hurley.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Union Trust Co—Joseph McCloskey, Jr. Int R T Co< Pelham Park RR—James A. Lynch. Int R T Co<City Island RR—James A. Lynch.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co<Stonington Realty Co—Robert J. Hare Powel. Max Kobre<Julius Rosenberg—Benjamin Grossman. Louis R. P. Sanger<Percival Wilds. Samuel Katz<East 29th St Co—Percival Wilds. Abram Morris<Ferdinand Cahn (2 cases)—Thomas F. Garrity.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Borough Bank<Reynolds.
In re St. John.
Queens-Nassau Mtge<Price et al.
Same<same.
Underhill<Bates et al.
Dempsey<Showan & Sons.
Levens, &c<Laub et al.
Hamill<Wolpoff.
Lent<Lefferts Con et al.
Crowe<Cooper & Evans.
Dean<Dean.
Busch<Gt Neck Shores Hall<Hall.
Mandell et al<Bernsch et al.
Bendetto et al<Linch Rec, 2d Av R R.
McElraevy-Hauch Co<Manneschmidt, Jr.
Schaad<Williams et al
Empire Trust Co<C M Coleman Est al.
Baldwin<Oliver et al.
Corcoran<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Cor.
In re Fairview Av.
Spence et al<Brown et al.
Lawyers Title Ins<Corbin Develop et al
Dresdale<Dolatour.
Mulshaey<Fid & Das.
Moheloff<B'klyn U G.
Marsh<French Cabinet Co.
De Sparta<Arbuckle et al.
Syrass<Nas Brew.
Showan<Nicke.
Conroy<McEwen.
Berwick<Martin et al.
Cannon<McNulty et al
Ind Grodser Sick, &c<Miller.
B'klyn Finnish Club<Helin et al.
Storch<Storch.
Lieberman<Kalmanno et al.
Cook or Koch<Kush.
Mechanics Bank of B'klyn<Graham et al
Strober<Bazar et al.
Paser<Paser.
People ex rel Urban Water Sup<Connolly
Slavis<Hayes et al.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Hannah Plastrick,
Mary F. Mott.
Adm'n of:
Agnes Conlon,
Anton Bohm.
Accts in ests.:
Martin Michael,
James Griffin,
Joseph Maher,
Rose Cassidy,
George Reynolds,
Diedrich Strunock,
Clara Griffin,
Louis Adams.
Estates of:
Margaretta Gorman,
Margaretha Mains,
Gaetano Astarita,
Ellen Baiser,
Isidore Flaton.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. No parts. Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 4.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. Trials. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Motion calendar. Estate of Luigi Liquori, Bartholomew Crowley, Morton Leopold, Henrietta Leopold, Mary McMullen. Wills for probate: Martha Spooner, John Lucht, Catherine Doyle, Johanna Correll, Elise Volk, Alica Kane, William Beerli, John Fleming, John H Campbell, Samuel T Graham, Mary Murray. Adoption proceedings: Charles B Warta, by Ernst and Veronica Merman.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Bronx Invest Co<Irving Const Co—John F Frees.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANYG, July 28.—Incorporated today:

National List, credit reports, collections, information, $200,000; J. Rathbone, W. J. Griffin, W. B. Joyce, 11 W. 31 St.

J. W. Allen Lumber Co., Highmount, $100,000; F. A. Frick, Charles V. Spruggs, J. W. Allen.

Lehigh-Buffalo Terminal Railroad Co., Buffalo, $50,000; L. D. Smith, T. M. Jarvis, J. A. Middleton, 2,350 B'way, N. Y. C.

Williams Tent and Awning Co., Buffalo, $35,000; J., E. S., and A. K. Williams.

Bolivar Milling Co., Bolivar, $50,000; E. H. Woodruff, A. L. and B. E. Borden, 311 N. 6 St., Olean.

Mercer Realty Co., $25,000; M. Blume, W. J. Graham, A. Breidenbach, 233 B'way.

Israel Rokeach Realty Corp., $20,000; L., A., and I. Rokeach, 255 Hewes St., B'klyn.

Danish Butter Import Co., $15,000; S. M. Baeder, I. E. A. Konigsburg, H. Goertz, 149 Church St.

David Shearman, advertising service, $30,000; E. Walsh, E. E. Ryan, D. S. Shearman, 146 Willow St., B'klyn.

Maids of the Orient, theatrical, $5,000; M. H. Wood, S. Mirbach, P. Azadian, 1,499 B'way.

John J. Laney, Inc., Buffalo, printing, $10,000; C. A. Engel, C. L. K. Feigel, J. J. Laney.

J. J. McKeon & Bros., plumbing, gas fitting, $5,000; P., T., J. F. McKeon, 185 E. 64 St.

Theodore Fastenrath, Inc., bakery, confectionery, $8,000; J. Citjen, C. and T.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fall Under European Liquidation — Street Calm Despite Break in Prices.

With many of the European Stock Exchanges closed and with the fear of war still holding Europe in its grip, the New York market was called upon yesterday to absorb an enormous amount of stock sold for foreign account and to meet pressure from home sales which developed as prices receded under the weight of European liquidation. It was believed that operations by bear traders contributed in no small part to the break in prices. What above all else was notable about the day's events in Wall Street was that nowhere was there any show of demoralization, despite the extremely heavy declines which were forced by the extraordinary European liquidation. The only possible explanation of the calmness with which the great pressure upon the market was met lay in the fact that there was no extended speculative commitments. In other words, there were few margined accounts to be undermined by the violent decline in prices.

The selling originated in the panic in Europe over the possibility of the other great powers becoming involved in the war which was formally declared yesterday by Austria against Servia. The refusal of Germany to join in the mediation programme proposed by Great Britain created an atmosphere in which the markets were disposed to accept ominous reports which circulated during the day, one to the effect that Russia had formally taken sides in the conflict and had declared war on Austria. It was after this rumor began to circulate that the worst of the decline occurred in our stock market. Reports which reached here about the same time that two of the Canadian Stock Exchanges had closed helped to increase the weakness of Canadian Pacific, which was the stock which suffered loss far in excess of any other issue. The pressure on that stock came from several quarters, including Berlin.

Europe was not buying yesterday, and we had to absorb much stock that under less abnormal conditions would have found lodgment elsewhere. The demoralization of the international Exchanges greatly interfered with the ordinary working of arbitrage transactions, and the heaviest selling for foreign account was done on direct orders. A large amount of American stocks owned by European investors are kept on deposit here, and many orders were received by banking institutions from customers abroad to dispose of part of these holdings. There is no way of making any accurate estimate of the volume of such sales, but it was agreed in banking circles that the amount was very large.

The total sales for the day exceeded a million shares, being the heaviest day's transactions since Dec. 11, 1912. The fall in the average of fifty stocks was 2.40 points. That was the net decline shown after a recovery in which a little of the ground previously lost was regained. The general level of the market was carried not only under the low prices of last June, but to the lowest level recorded since the early part of 1908, when the stock market was recovering from the effects of the financial disturbances of the previous Fall. Practically nothing but the foreign situation was talked about. The news came from Washington that the Commerce Commission was in session putting the finishing touches to the long awaited rate case, but great as was the interest in that matter a few days ago, it was completely overshadowed by the situation of world-wide interest which held the attention of all the markets yesterday.

Another $13,000,000 gold was engaged for shipment, mostly to London, and still more would have been taken if the necessary insurance could have been arranged. It was almost impossible to obtain cable remittances to any centre except London, and for cable transfers to that market still higher rates than those reached on Monday were paid. The conditions in the exchange market were without parallel in the memory of most of those now active in the international exchanges.

Severe as were the declines suffered yesterday it was felt that this market had absorbed in praiseworthy fashion the enormous and sudden liquidation from abroad. Ever since the Balkan disturbances of 1912 Europe has been selling American stocks to a larger extent than it has been buying them, and the further liquidation which has taken place within the past few days has still further reduced the floating supply of American securities in Europe. The amount which the great investing nations on the other side have in use here is very great, but under no conceivable circumstances would more than a very small part of this be offered for sale. It should be recalled in this connection that apart from the selling prompted by sudden and passing necessities, American securities, if the worse should come in Europe, would offer attractions to European investors not possessed by their home securities.

Estimates have been made of the amount of foreign capital invested in the United States. They place the total somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000. Of this Great Britain is credited with $3,500,000,000, Germany with $1,000,000,000, Holland with $750,000,000, and France with $500,000,000. This enormous sum testifies to the attraction which foreign capitalists have found in American securities, and those attractions would be increased in more ways than one should a great war occur in Europe. That such a war might come about was the fear which so greatly unsettled the world's markets yesterday. And it was that fear which was in the process of being discounted by the fall in prices. The financial community waited here for the further news which the situation calls for, fearful of a war and yet hardly able to believe that war involving all Europe was really likely. The further heavy gold exports had some effect on the money market and rates were firmer all around. Call money got as high as 3½ per cent., and there was an advance of from one-quarter to one-half in the rates for time loans and for commercial paper. Wheat rose over 8 cents a bushel, which helped to strengthen the stock market's apprehensions regarding the possibility of an extension of the war in Europe.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$422,677	$19,831,705	$19,831,705
Ordinary	486,606	21,847,822	21,847,822
Cor. & Inc. tax	152,479	2,901,960	2,901,960
Miscellaneous	140,944	12,520,923	12,520,923
Total	1,147,607		
Expenses			
Pensions	1,177,855		
Surplus			

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

New York As a Safety Valve.

With the coulisse at Paris closed and the parquet exhausted, with London brokers in a rout, and the Exchanges at Montreal and Toronto closed early in the day, with Budapest, Brussels and Vienna still shut down, New York yesterday furnished the only broad market in the world for the liquidation of securities. Considering the strain that was put on the local Exchanges, its behavior yesterday was regarded as a remarkable evidence of strength. At no time did the situation get out of hand, and even at the height of the foreign selling there were buyers at close to the last quotation for every share of stock offered. New York acted as a safety valve for the frenzied Exchanges in Europe and did it without losing its head.

***

Flexibility of Exchange Machinery

Considering the months of dullness which the Stock Exchange has passed through it might have been thought that yesterday's sudden increase in activity would find the brokers unprepared. As it turned out, the machinery of buying and selling was speeded up without confusion and the brokers could have handled a much larger volume of business had it been offered. The day's total was 1,019,000 shares, the biggest day's business since Dec. 11, 1912, when a total of 1,261,000 shares was turned over. On that day there was a falling market, induced by the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Harriman merger illegal.

***

Marginal Trading Discouraged.

At yesterday's prices experienced brokers held that stocks were either very cheap or very dear. If the European trouble should develop along the lines feared, making the war between Austria and Servia a minor issue, then yesterday's break in values was only the beginning of a panic, in the opinion of these advisers. On the other hand, if the powers remain aloof it would appear that most of the dividend payers were selling yesterday, by reason of Europe's necessities, at bargain prices. In view of the uncertainty customers were being advised to buy only the better grade securities, and to pay for them outright. In the midst of fluctuations such as occurred yesterday there is no peace of mind for the man who is carrying stocks on a few points margin.

***

Blowing Against a Hurricane.

With the market in its present frame of mind it is a waste of effort to talk values. From the standpoint of short selling the higher class securities offered the best opportunity for profits yesterday, on the theory that "the higher the price the further the drop." The stock market accordingly paid little attention to a statement by George M. Shriver, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio, which was apparently provoked by the smash in the quotations for Baltimore and Ohio since the distribution by Union Pacific. Mr. Shriver said:

"There have been no new developments with respect to the Baltimore & Ohio since the Directors on July 9 concluded, in the light of all the facts, that it was reasonable and proper to continue the 6 per cent. dividend. With the close of the year on June 30 the company charged out practically all costs and charges growing out of the flood, and started the year free from deferred obligations to be charged out arbitrarily in future. Further, the property has been fully maintained; indeed, in over twenty-five years' experience with the company I have never known the road and equipment to be in more effective condition. It is true that the business immediately offering is much below that of a year ago, but this is not deterring the management from pushing locomotive and car repairs, so as to add to the surplus already available and awaiting the anticipated heavy grain movement."

***

B. & O. Expenditures.

While not overlooking any opportunity to economise, the B. & O. has had to continue work on the Magnolia cut-off, which is rapidly approaching completion. The cut-off is costing the company $6,000,000, but the money has already been provided. It completes the four-track system between Cumberland and Cherry Run, where the traffic of the main line reaches its greatest density, and with the improvements on the line between Grafton and Connellsville it will put the road in position to care for traffic much in excess of that heretofore handled.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	3½	2¼	3½	2¼
A year ago	2½	2	2½	2¼
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	3	..	..

	60 Days.	4 Mos.	6 Mos.
On time	3½@3¾	4@4¼	4½@4¾
Commercial paper	3@4	Mos.	6 Mos.
Highest grade names	4¾@5		4¾@5

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$292,080,176	$15,755,055
Sub-Treasury credit balance		3,754,215
Banks lose since Friday, $886,000.		

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
London	4@4½	2½	
Paris	..	..	
Berlin	4	3	20m 62½pf

Foreign Exchange.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.92	$4.90	$4.92
A year ago	4.8670	4.8680	4.8665
Since Jan. 1	4.8610	4.8535	....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8670	....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.92	$4.95
Paris	5.10	5.00—1-16
Berlin	96⅛	96⅛

Owing to the European disturbances the international exchanges were still greatly disorganized yesterday and bankers again refrained from quoting rates for most of the classes of bills usually quoted.

Domestic Rates.

St. Louis	15c	Montreal	*46⅞c
Chicago	15c	San Francisco	40c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 24 7-16d. per ounce, up ¼d; New York, 50¾c, up ⅜c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Hale & Norcross	.04
Andes	.01	Mexican	.43
Belcher	.45	Occidental Con	.75
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.02
Caledonia	.57	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.08	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.21	Sag. Belcher	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.09	Sierra Nevada	.03
Crown Point	.01	Union Con	.03
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.35

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.15	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.99	Comb. Frac.	.04
Midway	.16	D'field Daisy	.04
Mispah Exten.	.24	D'field Bl. B.	.02
Montana	.55	Florence	.33
North Star	.20	Goldfield Con	1.40
Rescue Eula	.10	Goldfield Merger	.09
Tonopah Exten.	2.25	Jumbo Exten	.19
Tonopah Merger	.32	Silver Pick	.05
West End	.63	Nevada Hills	.20
		Round Mountain	.38

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.14	Man. Con	.03
Booth	.03	Man. Big Four	.06

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. F'pot	.6	6¼	Jackpot	.5	.6
Elkton	17¼	18	McKinney	.20	21¼
El Paso	.140	160	Old Gold	.1	1½
	.97	1	Portland	109¼	113
	.1	1½	Vindicator	.190	195
	.5	6	R. R. R.	.5	6

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Heavy Selling Pressure in the Curb Market Results in General Declines.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 107,123 shares of stock and $202,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 45,580; oils, 5,639, and mining, 55,904. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	B.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	19¼	19¼	18	18
1,100	B.-A. T. Co., ord. bearer	20	20	18½	18½
35	Kelly S. Tire	53	53	52	52
1,000	Marconi of A.	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼
1,200	Maxwell Mot.	12¼	14	11¼	11½
800	M. M. 1st pf.	41¼	41½	38	39
600	M. M. 2d pf.	16¼	16¼	15	15
25	Nat. C. & S.	52	52	50	50
100	N. C. & S. pf.	95	95	95	95
45	Riker-H., old	165	165	164	164
12,700	Riker & H.	9	9	8½	8½
800	Savoy Oil	8	8	7½	7½
1,600	Sterling Gum	6¼	6¼	5½	5½
400	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	83	82	82
10,000	U. C. S., new	9	9	8¾	8¾
75	U. C. S. pf.	110	110	110	110
2,500	U.C.S.C. of A.	90	90	84	86¼
11,500	U. P. S. Corp.	8	8	7⅛	7⅛
100	Way. O. & G.	4½	4½	4½	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,000	Ang.-Am. Oil	15¼	14½	14½	— 1
47	Atlantic Ref.	567	550	558	—12
150	Buckeye P. L.	111	105	106	— 5
10	Cont. Oil	208	208	208	— 2
15	Crescent P.L.	47½	47½	47½	— 2½
15	Eureka P. L.	237	237	237	— 3
16	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	167	164	164	— 1
125	Ind. P. L.	106	97	97	—10
387	Nat. Transit.	36	35	35	— 1½
15	New P. L.	96	96	96	— 3
575	Ohio Oil	169	165	167	— 2
250	Pierce Oil, new	17	16	16	— 1
125	Prai. O. & G.	412	400	405	— 8
100	S. Penn. Oil.	260	254	254	—11
2	Solar Refin.	273	265	265	—15
15	S. W. P. P.L.	125	125	125	+ 2
79	So. P. L.	201	194	195	— 9
450	S. Oil of Cal.	310	296	301	— 9
40	S. O. of Ind.	440	425	429	—17
15	S. Oil of Ky.	258	255	255	— 5
23	S. O. of Neb.	315	305	305	—10
250	S. O. of N. J.	390	380	387	— 4
580	S. O. of N.Y.	208½	200	202	— 5¾
250	Union T. L.	84	82	83	— 1
125	Vacuum Oil	212	201	204	— 8

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	C. Gas rts	8 11-16	8 11-16	3½	3¼

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	*Atlanta	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,500	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7	7⅛
200	Buffalo Mines	1	1	1	1
400	Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
1,000	*Can. G. & S.	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	Cop. Mines	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,250	Crown Res.	1 7-32	1 7-32	1¼	1¼
710	Goldf'd Con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
144	Greene-Can.	30	30	29	29
1,050	Iron Blos'm	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
1,300	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
1,000	La Rose Con.	¼	¼	13-16	13-16
1,500	*McK.-Dar.	51	52	50	50
1,150	Mines of A.	3½	3½	3	3
180	Mutual Min. Leasing pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,100	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5,000	*North Star	20	20	20	20
1,000	*Oro	8½	8½	8½	8½
3,100	Stand. S.-L.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Stewart	1⅜	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
1,650	Tonopah Bel.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,700	*Tono. Jim B.	98	98	94	95
1,270	Tono. Ext.	2 5-16	2 5-16	2¼	2¼
12,700	*Tono. Merger	33	33	32	32
1,000	*Tono. Mid.	18	18	16	16
1,000	*Tono. Min.	24	24	24	24
200	Tono. of Nev.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
1,000	*Tono. Rescue Eula	10	10	10	10
6,700	West E. Con.	67	67	65	65

BONDS.

$80,000	Can. Pacific 6% notes	102⅝	102⅝	101½	101½
150,000	Con. Gas con. 6s	115	115	114½	114½
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Pierce Oil 6s	90	90	90	90
16,000	West. Pac. 5s	40½	40¼	39⅝	39⅝

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	325	†330
American Light & Traction pf	108	†111
Adirondack Electric Power	13	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf	42	45
*American Gas & Electric	83	87
*American Gas & Electric pf	†40	†49
American Power & Light	58	62
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	45	48
American Public Utilities pf	70	75
American Waterworks & Electric	4	5
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	17	20
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	63	66
Arizona Power Co	6½	10
Arizona Power Co. pf	80	88
Arizona Power Co. 1st 6s, '33	85	88
Cities Service	67	72
Cities Service pf	65	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	59	†61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	90	†94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Boad Deposit pf	68	70
Empire District Electric 5s	77	78
Empire District Electric pf	77	78
Federal Light & Traction	20	21
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	..	115
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	82
General Gas & Electric	3	8
General Gas & Electric pf	55	63
Great Western P. & W. 5s, '46	78½	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	25
Mobile Electric 1st 5s, '46	87	91
Northern Ontario L. & P.	11	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	58	60
Northern States Power	19	21
Northern States Power pf	80	83
Ozark Power & Water	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	78	80
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	78	80
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	19	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	70	74
Southern California Edison	77	78
Southern California Edison pf	92	95
†Standard Gas & Electric	6	8
†Standard Gas & Electric pf	20	22
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	56	60
United Light Rys.	66	68
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74	76
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	68	71
Utah Securities	14	17
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	62	65

*Ex dividend. †Par value $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	14½	15	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	550	560	570	580
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	108	108	112
Chesebrough Mfg.	640	650	640	650
Colonial Oil	95	100	95	103
Continental Oil	203	208	209	214
Crescent Pipe Line	47	49	47	49
Cumberland P. L.	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	232	233
Galena-Signal Oil	160	163	166	169
Galena-Signal Oil pf	143	148	138	142
Indiana Pipe Lines	95	100	106	110
National Transit	33	37	36	38
New York Transit	235	240	242	247
Northern Pipe Line	93	95	105	110
Ohio Oil	168	168	168	170
Prairie Oil & Gas	400	405	410	415
Solar Refining	260	265	280	285
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195	200
South Penn. Oil	255	260	262	267
S. W. Penn. P. L.	122	126	122	127
Standard Oil (Cal.)	301	303	308	311
Standard Oil (Ind.)	427	432	444	449
Standard Oil (Kan.)	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil (Ky.)	250	260	258	268
Standard Oil (Neb.)	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil (N. J.)	283	287	391	393
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	201	203	208	210
Standard Oil (Ohio)	398	403	398	405
Swan & Finch	175	185	175	185
Union Tank Line	83	85	84	86
Vacuum Oil	206	207	210	213
Washington Oil	40	44	40	44
Waters-Pierce Oil	3100		3100	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	July 28. Bid.	Asked.	July 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	123	128	128	132
American Cigar pf	99	100	98½	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy	83	87	85	90
British-Am. new	18	..	19¾	20¾
Conley Foil	280	300	280	300
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	126	175
J. S. Young	130	135	130	140
MacA. & Forbes	192	198	192	195
MacA. & Forbes pf	98	99	98	99
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	260
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	260	270	260	270
R. J. Reynolds pf	100	102	101	103
Riker & Hege., new	8¾	8¾	9¼	9¾
Tobacco Products pf	82	84	85	86
United Cigar Stores	88	89	90	91
Un. Cigar Stores pf	110	112	112	112½
Un. Profit Sharing	7⅞	7⅞	8	8¼

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was unsettled and offered at 13c. Tin was firm and up ⅝c.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Spot	13.00	13.00	Spelter	5.00	5.10
July	13.00	13.00	Lead	3.82½	3.92½
August	13.00	13.00	Antim'y.	7.00	7.25
			*Tin	30.60	31.00

*Spot.

London copper market yesterday showed still further price declines; spot receding 10s., to 58 5s., and futures were down £1 7s. 6d., at £57 17s. 6d. Tin, on the other hand, was firm, and prices were better, spot and futures being up 15s. for both, at £138 15s., respectively. The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead, £18 12s. 6d., up 2s. 6d. Spelter, £21 15s. 0d. Electrolytic, Cleveland warrants, 61s. 6d., unchanged.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	A. C. Line of Conn.	124	124	124
15	Colonial Trust	28	28	28
39	Con. Power pf	107¼	105	105
455	Elkhorn Fuel	23½	22	22
135	Fidelity & Deposit	140	139	139
20	M. & M. Nat. Bank	80	80	80
10	M. & M. Tran. Co.	80	80	80
4	Northern Central	138	138	138
305	United Rys. & Elec.	27	26¼	26¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. Traction 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	City Balt. 5s, W. H.	101¼	101¼	101¼
4,000	City Balt. 3½s, '30	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Con. Coal 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	94½	93¾	93¾
10,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	26	26	26
1,000	Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s	97	97	97
1,000	Penn. Water & P. 5s	90	90	90
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83
14,000	Un. R. & E. inc. 4s	82¾	82¼	82¼
5,000	Un. R. & E. ctg. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾
5,000	Un. R. & E. notes	99¾	99¾	99¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,700	Alaska	25½	23	23½
68	Alleues	38	38	38
50	Am. Zinc	13¾	13¾	13¾
585	Arizona Com.	4½	4	4
200	Butte & Bal.	2¼	2¼	2¼
8,710	Butte & Superior	34¾	30¾	30¾
1,283	Calumet & Arizona	64½	62½	63¼
27	Calumet & Hecla	408	402	402
10	Centennial	16¼	16	16
895	Copper Range	84½	82½	82½
180	East Butte	9½	9½	9½
58	Franklin	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4,225	Granby	76	73	73½
30	Hancock	13¼	13¼	13¼
130	Indiana	3	3	3
10	Island Creek	48	48	48
180	Island Creek pf	88	88	88
130	Isle Royale	19¼	18½	19
305	Lake	6	6	6
50	Mayflower	5¼	5	5
80	Mohawk	45½	44¾	44¾
100	New Arcadian	4	4	4
1,840	North Butte	24	22¼	22¼
175	Old Colony	4	4	4
130	Old Dominion	48¼	48	48
865	Pond Creek	16½	15	15
95	Quincy	55	54½	54½
90	Shannon	5	5	5
430	Shattuck	22¾	22	22
16	St. Mary's Land	33½	32	32
200	Superior & Boston	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Superior	24½	24½	24½
625	U. S. Smelting	35	34	34
141	U. S. Smelting pf	46¾	46½	46½
20	Utah Apex	1½	1½	1½
800	Utah Con.	10½	10	10
50	Winona	2¾	2½	2½
80	Wolverine	88½	87½	87½

RAILROADS.

258	Boston Elevated	99¼	97	97
5	Boston & Maine	84½	84½	84½
35	Maine Central	94	94	94
220	Mass. Elec.	10¼	10	10
80	Mass. Elec. pf	58	58	58
132	West End St. Ry.	69¾	69	69

MISCELLANEOUS.

95	Am. Ag. Chem.	53¼	52½	52½
70	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	94½	94	94
185	Am. Pneu. Serv.	20	19	19
10	Cumberland P. pf.	96	96	96
10	Galv.-Houston Elec.	109	109	109
10	Georgia R. & E. pf.	85½	85½	85½
150	Mass. Gas	88	82½	82¾
15	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89
130	New England Tel.	131¼	131¼	131¼
172	Swift & Co.	106	105½	105½
469	United Fruit	139½	138	138
1,255	Un. Shoe Mach.	68¼	67¼	67¾
250	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem 5s	100	100	100
11,000	Pond Creek 6s	100	100	100
5,500	Un. Fruit 4½s, '25	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, '25	93½	93½	93½
5,000	Western Tel. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Booth Fisheries	27	27	27
80	Chi. Pneu. Tool	51	51	51
885	Chi. Rys., Series 2	85¼	83¼	85¼
107	Com. Edison	138½	138¼	138½
40	Diamond Match	94½	94½	94½
150	Illinois Brick	62	62	62
170	K. C. Ry. & L. pf.	57¼	57	57
15	Montgomery Ward	118¼	117¾	118¼
100	Nat. Carbon	113	113	113
65	Quaker Oats	106	106	106
40	Swift & Co.	106¾	106¾	106¾
810	Union Carbide	151½	150	150
10	Public Service pf.	93	93	93

BONDS.

$33,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	98¼	97¾	98
2,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Chicago Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50	American Cigar Com. Stock
2100	American Chicle Pfd. Stock
300	Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Com. Stock
10	Ashland Lt. Power St. Ry. Stock
5	Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate 6s
60	Babcock & Wilcox Stock
5	Beech Creek Coal & Coke 5s
20	Cayuyagnas Tobacco Pfd. Stock
50	Childs (Restaurant) Co. Pfd. Stock
100	Computing-Tab.-Recording Stock
2	Col. Marion & Bucyrus R. R. 5s
1	Denver Rio Grande adj. 7s
100	General Baking Com. & Pfd. Stock
100	Goodwin Car Stock
10	General Baking 6s
15	Great Western Power 5s
100	H. W. Johns-Manville Pfd. Stock
20	Harriman National Bank Stock
10	Home Insurance Stock
25	Home Title Insurance Stock
5	Hudson Co. Consumers Brewing Stock
200	Harris Brothers Com. Stock
100	Harrison Brothers Pfd. Stock
5	Havana Electric 5s
100	Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
10	International Salt 5s
60	Int. Nickel Com. & Pfd. Stock
100	Krajewski Pesant Com. Stock
10	Lima Locomotive Stock
4	Lack. Coal & Lumber 6s with bonus
50	Mechanics Bank Brooklyn Stock
100	National Licorice Pfd. Stock
150	New York Curtain Stock
5	New Jersey Steamboat 5s
	Porto Rican American Tobacco Scrip
100	Pabst Brewing Pfd. Stock
50	Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock
200	Rubber Goods Mfg. Pfd. Stock
25	Royal Bank of Canada Stock
10	Rio Grande Southern 4s
5	Rio Grande & Western Ry. 4s
23	Sen Sen Chiclet Stock
28	Singer Mfg. Company Stock
26	Union American Cigar Pfd. Stock
100	Ward Baking Pfd. Stock
28	Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	Aeolian-W. P. & P. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
500	Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Com. Stk.
100	Amer. Soda Fountain (Me.) Stock
10	Ajax Grieb Rubber Com. & Pfd. Stock
100	Atlas Portland Cement Com. Stock
10	American Book 6s
25	Corn Products Ref. 1st 5s
10	Continental Insurance Stock
10	Childs (Restaurant) Co. Com. Stock
200	Computing-Tab.-Recording Stock
100	Crex Carpet Stock
20	Celluloid Company
10	Denver & Rio Grande adj. 7s
10	Denver Union Water 5s
10	Detroit & Suburban Gas Co. 5s
5	Detroit & Flint 5s
200	East River Bank Stock
10	Equitable Gas Light 5s
25	Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
20	General Baking Pfd. Stock
100	Geo. W. Helme Com. & Pfd. Stock
10	Galena Signal Oil Pfd. Stock
50	H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
10	Home Title Insurance Stock
200	Hartford Carpet Com. & Pfd. Stock
100	International Salt (Old & New) Stock
100	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stock
100	Lord & Taylor Com. Stock
5	Lackawanna Coal & Lumber 6s Bonus
10	La Crosse Gas & Elec. 5s & 5½s
50	Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank Stock
10	National Starch Deb. 5s
25	New Jersey Zinc Stock
25	Niles-Bement-Pond Com. & Pfd Stock
25	N. Y. Honduras & Rosario M. Stock
25	National Licorice Com. & Pfd. Stock
100	Pay-As-You-Enter Car Com. Stock
100	Pabst Brewing Pfd. Stock
20	Penn. Coal & Coke Series "A" 5s
25	Royal Baking Powder Com. Stock
20	Standard Oil of New York Stock
25	Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock
100	U. S. Finishing Pfd. Stock
10	U. S. Telephone Co. 5s
10	U. S. Realty & Improvement 5s
200	Ward Baking Com. Stock

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL GAINS.

Its Territory Was Favored Exceptionally, Says President Markham.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to be issued in September will show that the fiscal year 1914 ended June 30, was one of the best years in point of earnings experienced by the Company. According to information obtained today, the Illinois Central will show a substantial increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year. The gains in freight traffic have been large and the net earnings of the Company are expected to show an increase over the preceding year, although operating expenses and maintenance charges have been heavy.

"The Illinois Central operates in a territory that has been exceptionally favored," said C. H. Markham, President of the Company. "All crops have been good in the south and southeast and the business generally in that territory has increased rapidly."

Mr. Markham also predicted prosperity in 1915 throughout the territory served by the Company.

PLANS TO INSURE HEALTH.

Metropolitan Will Issue Group Policies Against Disability.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announced yesterday plans for writing insurance against disability due to illness in conformity with an amendment to the insurance law permitting an enlargement of the company's charter. Vice President Haley Fiske said last night:

"The plans of the company contemplate group insurance only. Contracts will be entered into with employers of labor for the insurance of their employes against sickness and against accidental injuries not arising out of and in the course of employment, the premiums to be paid either by the employer, by the employer and employes jointly, or by the employes alone."

The first policies will be issued on the company's own employes, numbering about 15,000 in the United States and Canada.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1914.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales July 28, 1914	1,019,975
Same day last year	228,521
Total year to date	43,905,131
Same period last year	50,606,693
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net changes	62.29—2.40
Same day last year	69.85—.09

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	62.29	July 28
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23¼	23½	6,850	Alaska G. Mines	25½	25⅞	23	23⅝	—2⅝
7⅞	9	100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	8	8	8	8	—1
	39	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	38	38	37	37	—2
59¼	59½	79,400	Amalgamated Cop.	63¾	64	59	59½	—5⅝
52	52½	500	Am. Agr. Chem.	53	53	52½	52½	—½
20¼	20½	730	Am. Beet Sugar	21	21	20½	20½	—¼
88	94	600	Am. Bk. Note & Fdry.	90¼	90¼	89	89	—1½
22¾	23	5,500	American Can	24	24	21⅞	22⅝	—1⅛
86¼	87¾	1,210	American Can pf.	80½	80½	86¼	86½	—2½
47⅛	48	3,500	Am. Car & Fdry.	47⅞	48	46⅛	47⅝	—1
115	118	110	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	—1½
36	37¼	600	Am. Cotton Oil	37¾	37¾	36½	36½	—1½
100	104	300	American Express	100⅞	100⅞	96½	96½	—3½
17⅛	18½	200	Am. H. & L. pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
22	22½	3,500	Am. Ice Securities	25	26	21¼	22	—3¼
	8	430	Am. Linseed	8¼	8¼	8½	8½	—1
25⅞	27	1,300	Am. Locomotive	27⅝	27⅝	25¾	25¾	—2⅜
94	97	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	97	97	97	97	—¾
59	60	8,600	Am. Smel. & Ref.	62¾	63	58½	59	—1
100	100⅝	500	Am. S. & Ref. pf.	101	101	99½	100	—½
79	80	200	Am. S. Sec., pf. B.	80	80	79¼	79¼	—1¾
154¾	163	100	American Snuff	159¼	160¾	160¾	160¾	—1¾
103¼	104	1,810	Am. Sugar Refining	106½	106¾	103	103¼	—1¾
117⅝	118½	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	118⅝	119¼	118	118⅛	—⅞
222	223½	300	American Tobacco	227	227	223	224	—2
104	105½	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	107	107	105	105	—2¼
72½	74	200	Am. Woolen pf.	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¼	—1⅝
28	28¼	5,800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	29	29	27	28¼	—⅜
92	92¼	12,100	Atch., T. & S. Fé	93	93¼	90	92½	—⅞
98	99½	110	A., T. & S. Fé pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	—⅞
114	115	1,200	Atlantic Coast Line	118	118	115	115	—2⅞
106	107¼	10	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107½	107⅞	107½	107½	—⅛
73¼	73½	17,500	Baltimore & Ohio	76¾	77	72¾	73¼	—1½
72½	73¼	4,510	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74	74	72½	72½	—1⅝
35½	36	2,700	Bethlehem Steel	38¾	37	33¾	33¾	—1¾
82⅝	83½	700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	83	83	82¾	82¾	—1½
86½	87¼	10,000	Bklyn. Rapid Tran.	89¾	89¾	85¾	87	—2½
79	88	200	Brown Shoe pf.	80	80	80	80	—5¼
29	29¼	2,200	Butterick Co.	29¼	29½	27½	27½	—1⅞
18¼	18½	3,900	California Petrol.	19½	19½	17¾	18¼	—1⅛
52¼	54½	200	Cal. Petrol. pf.	55	55	53½	53½	—2⅛
161½	162	60,750	Canadian Pacific	175¼	176	157	161¾	—3¾
31	31½	8,300	Central Leather Co.	34¾	34½	30	31	—3¾
96¼	97	775	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	97½	97½	97	97	—1½
43¾	44	6,720	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	45½	42¾	44	—1½
11	11¼	800	Chic. Gt. Western	12¾	12½	11¼	11¾	—2¾
29	30⅜	900	C. Gt. Western pf.	33¼	33¾	30½	32	—2¾
91	92½	12,550	C., M. & St. Paul	95¾	93¾	90½	91⅝	—2½
130½	133	200	C., M. & St. P. pf.	131¾	131⅝	130⅝	130⅞	—2½
127	130	200	Chicago N. W.	128	128	128	128	—3
35½	36	10,900	Chino Copper	38¾	38½	35½	35¼	—1½
95	97	100	Chuett Peabody pf.	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	—2½
22½	23	800	Colorado F. & I.	24¾	24¾	22¼	22¼	—2½
20	21½	100	Colorado Southern	20½	20½	20½	20½	—1½
122	124	2,100	Consolidated Gas	125½	125¼	122½	124	—2½
40	42	100	Continental Can	41	41	41	41	—2½
80	84	300	Continental Can pf.	87	87	84	84	—5½
7	7⅞	1,400	Corn Prod. Ref.	8	8	7½	7½	—2
60¾	62	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	61	61	61	61	
92⅝	94½	50	Deere & Co. pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+¾
145½	146	200	Delaware & Hudson	145¾	146	145¾	146	+¾
392½	400	500	Dela., Lack. & W.	399	399	392½	392½	—7
4	4½	200	Denver & R. G.	4⅝	4⅝	4	4	—⅜
12	13¼	1,710	Distillers Securities	14	14	13	13	—½
	5	100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	3	3	3	3	—⅛
21½	21¾	21,800	Erie	23¾	23¾	21	21¼	—1½
34½	35	3,300	Erie 1st pf.	35¾	35¾	33¾	34¾	—1⅝
27⅜	29	1,400	Erie 2d pf.	29½	29½	27½	27⅝	—1⅝
32	35	100	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	33	33	33	33	
110	115	10	General Chem. pf.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	—1½
142	143	800	General Electric	144	144	141¾	143	—2½
80	85	2,200	General Motors	83¼	85⅜	78	81	—2½
88	90½	850	General Motors pf.	89¾	90	88	88	+½
23¼	23¾	1,600	Goodr'h (B. F.,) Co.	24½	24¾	23¾	23½	+½
117½	118¾	9,710	Great North. pf.	120	120⅜	116¼	118	—2½
25	27	2,800	Gt. N. C. for O. P.	27¾	28	25	25	—3¼
49⅛	50¾	800	Guggenheim Explo.	51¾	51¾	48¾	48¾	—1⅝
112	118	200	Homestake Mining	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+¾
109	110	600	Illinois Central	110⅝	110⅝	109¼	109¼	—⅞
16¾	17	1,800	Inspiration Copper	18	18	17	17	+⅛
12¼	12¾	2,600	Int.-M. V. Tr. ctfs.	13¼	13¼	12¼	12½	—2⅛
58¾	59	4,000	Int.-Met. pf.	61	61	57¾	59	
8	12	200	International Agr.	10	10	10	10	
22	25	200	Internat. Agr. pf.	22	22	21	21	
101	101½	1,800	Inter. Harv., N. J.	104	104	100	101¼	—1⅞
97½	100	1,000	Inter. Harv. Corp.	102	102	98	98	—1½
115		100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	—1½
7	7½	100	International Paper	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
23⅞	23¾	2,400	Kansas City South.	24¾	25	23¾	23¾	—⅝
57	58¾	300	Kansas City So. pf.	58	58	58	58	—1
92	96½	100	Kresge, (S. S.,) Co.	92	92	92	92	
28	30	150	Lackawanna Steel	29	29	29	29	—½
131¾	131¾	16,300	Lehigh Valley	133	133	129¾	131½	—2¾
110	117	200	Liggett & Myers pf.	114	114	114	114	—4
31¾	35	400	Long Island	33	33	32	32	—¾
29½	29¾	100	Loose-Wiles Bis.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	—1¼
160	165	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co.	168	168	166	166	—1¼
129¾	129¾	1,800	Louis. & Nash.	130¼	131¼	129¼	129¼	—2¾
	74	800	Mackay Cos.	76½	76¾	72	72	—3
	2	100	Mer. Marine	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	—⅛
	6¼	400	Mer. Marine pf.	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅝
61½	62½	3,500	Mexican Petroleum	64¼	64¼	61¾	61¾	—2½
20¾	21¼	1,500	Miami Copper	21	21	20¾	20¾	—⅜
115	115¼	1,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	116¼	116½	114	114	—1½
	11	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¾	10⅞	10¼	10¼	—⅝
28½	29	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	—⅝
	9¼	4,600	Missouri Pacific	9¾	10	9¼	9¼	—1⅛
45	45⅝	400	Montana Power	46¼	46¼	45	45	—¾
135	140	160	Nash., C. & St. L.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	—3
128	133½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	129	129	128	128	—3
	9¼	100	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	—¼
41	42¼	800	Nat. Lead Co.	42¾	42¾	41¾	42	—1
106½	107	40	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	107	107	106½	106½	—2½
8	9	300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	10	10	8	8	—1
12	12¼	2,700	Nevada Con. Cop.	13¾	13⅝	12	12¼	—⅛
60	62	100	N. Y. Air Brake	62	62	62	62	—3
81¾	81⅞	18,800	N. Y. Central	84	84	80¾	81⅝	—2¼
51⅞	52	6,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	52¾	52¾	51¼	52	—1⅝
101	101⅛	2,500	Norfolk & Western	103	103	100¾	101½	—1⅝
84	86	10	Norfolk & West. pf.	86	86	86	86	
70¼	72	400	North American	73¼	73¾	72	72	—1¼
101	101¼	15,150	Northern Pacific	105¾	105¾	100	101¾	—4¼
100	101	100	Pabst Brewing pf.	92	92	92	92	—1⅜
18¾	19¼	200	Pacific Mail	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	—1⅜
21	23	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	22	22	22	22	+¼
108¼	108¾	16,200	Penn. R. R.	109¾	109¾	107¾	108¼	—1¼
117	119	400	People's Gas, Chi.	119¾	119¾	118½	118½	—1¾
16½	17	2,300	Pitts. Coal	18¾	18¾	16½	16½	—1¾
83½	85	1,000	Pitts. Coal pf.	86¾	86¾	84	84	—3
80	88	300	Pitts. Steel pf.	86	86	85	85	—2½
39	40	2,200	Pressed Steel Car	40¾	40¾	39	39	—1⅝
103½	105	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+⅝
154½	156	410	Pullman Co.	155	156	154¾	155	—½
23	25	950	Railway Steel Sp.	25	25	23¾	24	—1½
	95	100	Railway St. Sp. pf.	90	90	90	90	
18¾	18¾	4,750	Ray Con. Copper	19	19¼	18¼	18¾	—¼
154	154¾	127,950	Reading x d.	159¾	159¾	153½	154	—4¾
87	88	586	Reading 1st pf.	87½	87½	87	87	—1
19¾	20	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20¼	20	20	—1¾
80	81	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	80	80	80	80	+1¼
2	2¼	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7	8	900	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	9¾	9¾	7¾	7¾	—2
21½	24	1,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	25¾	26½	22	22	—3½
18	20¾	100	St. L. Southwestern.	18½	18½	18½	18½	—1½
16½	17¼	200	Seab. Air Line	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	—1½
51¼	52	1,500	Seab. Air Line pf.	53	53	51	51¼	—1½
181	185	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	180	180	180	180	—1⅝
22	22¼	450	S.-S. S. & I. Co.	23¼	23¼	22¼	22¼	—4½
88½	89	57,400	Southern Pacific	92¾	92¾	88¾	88¾	—3¼
		50	So. Pacific Cos.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	—1½
17¼	17⅜	14,700	So. Railway ext.	18⅜	18⅜	17	17⅛	—1½
72½	73¼	1,800	So. Railway pf. ext.	73⅞	73⅞	72	73	—1¼
61	64	100	Standard Milling pf.	62	62	62	62	
28¼	29¼	1,300	Studebaker Co.	31	31	29	30	—1⅝
81	81⅝	700	Studebaker Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	—1
81¼	81¼	800	Tennessee Copper	81½	81¾	81	81½	—⅛
119	120	8,500	Texas Co	130	130	120	120	—10½
12¾	13	300	Texas & Pacific	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	—¾
36½	37	2,300	Third Avenue	38¼	38¼	36	37	—2
97½	99	300	Twin City R. T.	99¾	99¾	99	99	—¾
	5	700	Union B. & P. Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	—¼
18	20	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	—1
119	119¼	95,950	Union Pacific	124½	124¾	118½	119	—5½
28	28¼	8,650	Union Pacific pf.	28¾	29	27¾	28	—⅝
80	80¾	535	Union Pacific cv. pf.	80¾	80¾	80	80	—1
41	43	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	41	41	41	41	
24¼	26	100	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	25	25	25	25	+½
75	78¾	200	U. S. Express	77	77	76	76	—3¼
55	55¾	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	—1
52¼	53½	2,060	U. S. Rubber	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	—1½
99¾	100	650	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	100¾	100¾	99¾	99¾	—⅝
55¾	55¾	202,300	U. S. Steel	59¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	—1⅝
107⅛	107⅞	4,060	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	107¼	107¼	—1⅝
53	53¾	9,700	Utah Copper	54	54¾	52	53	—1⅝
24	24¾	1,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	25¾	25¾	24	24¼	—2¾
98	99	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	99	99	99	99	—5
35	50	500	Va., Iron, C. & C.	57	57	57	57	—3
2¼	2⅝	1,000	Wabash pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	—¼
14¾	15½	800	Western Maryland	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	—⅝
55½	57	3,250	Western Union Tel.	57¾	57¾	55½	55½	—2⅛
74¼	75	9,000	Westinghs. El. & M.	76½	76½	74	74	—2½
2¾	3¼	100	Wheeling & L. E.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
5	10	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	10	10	10	10	
34	35	600	Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	35	—1
90	94	800	Woolw. D. Wool Co.	95	95	95	95	—1

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales July 28, 1914	$3,818,000
Same day last year	1,560,500
Total year to date	417,101,100
Same period last year	314,150,800
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	84.12 —.80
Same day last year	87.14 +.15

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	84.12	July 28
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	85.78	June 11
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 4s, coup 1,000....111; 25,000....110⅝
City of Tokio 5s 10,000....7 5½
N Y State 4½s 3,000....103½; 20,000....103¾; 20,000....109; 2,000....108⅝
N Y Canal 4½s 20,000....109¾; 4s, 1961....102⅛
Va 6s, def. Brown Bros & Co ctfs 5,000....52; 1,000....53; 1,000....62½; 1,000....52; 1,000....51½
N Y City 4s, 1957 1,000....100
4s, 1958 16,000....98⅜; 10,000....98⅜
4½s, 1963 2,000....108; 1,000....108¾; 16,000....108
4½s, 1960 2,000....101½; 4,000....101¾
4½s, May, 1957 2,000....108
4½s, Nov, 1957 1,000....106⅛
Adams Expr 4s 2,000....79
Am Ar Ch cv 5s 5,000....100⅜; 5,000....100⅝; 1,000....100
Am Cotton Oil 5s 5,000....94⅞
Am Cot Oil 4½s 2,000....91⅝; 2,000....91⅝; 1,000....92
A, T & S F gen 4s 15,000....94; conv 4s, 1909 1,000....94⅝; 2,000....94⅝; 10,000....94⅝; 5,000....94½; 3,000....94; 1,000....93¾; 20,000....93; 5,000....92; 10,000....91¾
Atl., B. & S Fs 5s 81,000....100⅜
B & O pr lien 3½s 6,000....91½; 6,000....91¾; conv 4½s 20,000....89; 7,000....88⅞; 26,000....88½; 500....88⅝; 1,000....88½
Beth Steel ext 5s 7,000....95⅞; 1st & ref 5s 20,000....94¼; 10,000 20f....94¼; 1,000....84⅝; 5,000....84½
B R T gold 5s 10,000....102⅝; 5s, 1918 1,000....99⅝; 6,000....99⅞; 25,000....99¾
Bkln Un El 1st 5s 1,000....101⅜; 3,000....101¼
Brns & West 4s 2,000 20f....94⅞
Bush Term 6s 1,000....98; 1,000....98; 1,000....98
Cal Gas & Elec 5s 4,000 20f....92⅝; 1,000....92⅝
Cent Dist Tel 5s 5,000....99¼; 8,000....99
Cent Leather 5s 1,000....95⅞; 10,000....95⅞; 16,000....95⅞; 1,000....97½
C R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s 1,000....90¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s 7,000....91¼; 4,000 20f....91½
Ches & O cv 4½s 2,000....72; 1,000....70
C, B & Q gen 4s 1,000....93; 10,000....97⅞; 10,000....91⅞; joint 4s 18,000....93¾; 1,000....93¾; 9,000....93¾; 1,000....93½; 34,000....93; 2,000....93⅝; 3,000....93½; Ill Div 4s 17,000....93½
C & E Ill con 6s 1,000....107; C & Erie 1st 6s 1,000....107; Chi Term 4s 20,000....70
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 1,000....90¼
4s, 1994 2,000....90; gen 4½s 5,000....101½; conv 4½s 2,000....100; 2,000....99; 5,000....98; 10,000....98; 5,000....98½
C & P Wn 6s 3,000....108⅜
C, R I & P gen 4s 38,000....88; 5,000....88½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 5,000....68⅜; 1,000....69; 24,000....68; deb 5s 6,000....87⅛; 1,000....87¼; 13,000....87; 10,000....86¾; 3,000....86¼; 10,000....86; 1,000....85½; 5,000....85⅞
C, R I & P R R 4s 10,000....20⅜; 3,000....21; 25,000....20⅜; 10,000....20¼; 10,000....20⅜; 1,000....20¼; 22,000....20⅛; 75,000....20; 16,000....20⅛; 15,000....20⅛; 20,000....20⅜; 70,000....20¼; 4,000....20¼
C & W Ind gen 6s 3,000....106⅛
Clev Sh Line 4½s 5,000....94
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000....90¾; 10,000....90½
D & H deb 4s, 1916 43,000....99
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 15,000....49⅝; 2,000....49½
Det Edison 5s 1,000....102⅜
Det Un Ry con 4½s 1,000....67½
Dft Sec Corp 5s 6,000....87; 10,000....86½; 10,000....86; 6,000....85
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s 11,000....86; 5,000....85⅝; 5,000....85½

BUSINESS WORLD

Commercial Paper

Yesterday..4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Monday....4½@5 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Tropical Cloths for Dress Goods.

The success of tropical cloths in the men's wear field is regarded with some interest by sellers in the dress goods market. It is considered very likely in the trade that lightweight goods in the Spring lines will be featured more strongly than they have been in the past. Panamas are regarded favorably in this respect, and mohair and cotton mixtures for the late Spring and Summer of next year are looked upon to supply the demand which is expected to arise for cloths on the Beach order.

Advertising on Poker Chips.

A local concern is getting out something new in the way of advertising for the tobacco trades by making up poker sets with the advertisements of various firms on the chips. Some of them are "straight" advertisements, while others are reproductions of cigar bands and fancy trade marks. The natural relation of "smokes" to the game is said to make this means of advertising especially effective. The sets are put up in oak and mahogany cases, and sell at reasonable prices.

Exports of a Week.

General exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York last week, were valued at $14,177,223, compared with $11,346,881 the week before, and $11,529,066 the week before that. The total value of this year's exports to date is $520,539,333, against $529,788,126 in the corresponding period of 1913. Exports of domestics and cotton duck from New York last week were valued at $107,769, against $406,004 the week before, and $241,295 the week before that. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $55,938 worth of cotton goods, went to Cuba. The week before China led, with $183,300.

Serges and Broadcloth.

The dress goods market is quiet, and, because of unsettled conditions in the cutting-up trade, duplicate business has not yet started up. As time goes on, however, the tendency toward serges becomes more pronounced, although it is difficult at the present time to gauge just what the future holds for these fabrics. The popularity of black and white effects abroad seems to bear out the contention of those who state that black serges for the Fall will be exceptionally good. The demand for navy blues in this staple product is also expected to pick up as the season advances. The most dependable factor so far from actual results gained is broadcloth. The leading corporation mills will open up Spring lines within the next two weeks.

Hard Coal Demand Picks Up.

"The volume of orders booked by the anthracite shippers since the middle of July has run somewhat ahead of the business of the first half of the month," The Coal Trade Journal will say today. "While the revival has been due in a measure to a desire on the part of retailers to take advantage of current prices, it appears to be rather more substantial than the spurt which always occurs at the end of a discount month approaches. The state of the bituminous market, as well as business in general, affords little basis for expecting much in the way of betterment for another month or so, when consumers will begin to buy a little more freely on account of future requirements."

Rubber Buying Quite Active.

The European war scare did not affect materially the activities of buyers at the auction of crude rubber in London yesterday. Owing to a holiday coming next Monday, this auction was put forward a week from Aug. 4. The demand was quite active, and up to noon yesterday 270 of the 480 tons of plantation grades offered had been sold. Prices did not show much change from last week's sale, smoked sheets having sold at 2s. 3d., and pale crêpe at 1s. 9d. Up-river fine was regularly held in London yesterday at 2s. 10½d., while in this market, where stocks are light, 74 cents was the price asked for spot deliveries of old rubber. For rubber to arrive during August, 72 cents a pound was asked. There was no feature to trading here.

Gray Goods Show No Life.

There was no life to trading yesterday in the local gray goods market, though some business was done for nearby delivery at current figures. Sales of 64-60s, 38½-inch, were made in a small way at 4¾ cents for July and August delivery, while four-yard 80 squares sold in a small way for August and September shipment at 6¾ cents. Bids were made in a large way for 39-inch 72-76s for July delivery at 6¼ cents, but the mills were firm in their demands for 6⅝ cents. Narrow goods continued very dull. Some small sales of sateens and twills were put through, but activities in the rest of the market were unworthy of comment. A sharp drop in cotton occurred during the day, which did not help things any in the gray goods end of the trade.

Fall Styles in Shirts.

The shirt manufacturers are now engaged in making deliveries of Fall merchandise. From initial business, indications are that the soft cuff shirt will be well favored during the coming season. An increasing number of novelty effects are being placed on the market, and the tucked bosom styles have sold very freely. In the starched cuff goods the square end design is meeting with a good demand and pleated cross stripe models have also proved quite popular despite the fact that they cannot justly be called innovations. Toward the latter part of next month manufacturers will start in to make up their lines for the Spring of 1915, and particular attention will doubtless be given to obtaining novel fabrics for use in their product since this is becoming an increasingly important factor in the business.

Starting Too Soon.

A prominent manufacturer of coats and suits views the present unsettled conditions in his industry in the light of a lesson which should teach the trade to do away with early selling. He points out that the most successful seasons which the manufacturers have had in the past have been those when active operations for the Fall season did not begin until the first of August. "As it is now," he said, "the manufacturers go out after business during May and June and the retailers load up their shelves with stocks that are practically worthless when the time comes to sell the merchandise. In former years the season began in August and continued right up to Thanksgiving Day with scarcely a let-up. Even in December the houses with some surplus of materials on hand could make them up and sell them without very much loss in profits. If the lesson the manufacturers are now being taught goes home, the prosperity of former years will return."

Shoe Business Reported Good.

Despite the somewhat pessimistic reports coming from some of the manufacturing centres, merchants in the local shoe market say that business is good. The seasonable demand continues fairly active, with rubber-soled stock in the lead and scarce. Advance Fall business is reported ahead of last year with the leading houses, while one of the largest tells of an unusual increase over 1913. This same house announced yesterday that it would show models of its lines for Spring (1915) about the middle of next month, which is said to be much earlier than usual. Buyers from the South and West are now in this market making their Fall selections and, while buying shows some signs of conservatism, it is mounting up well in the aggregate. Cloth tops and cloth quarters in women's shoes seem to be the favored models at present, with particular attention being given to cloth quarters, which are newer. Because of the success of this type of footwear, one large house is planning to incorporate Palm Beach cloth in its models for Spring.

Hide Prices Are Going Up.

Packer hides are advancing in price with the improvement in the quality of the offerings as the season goes on, and a good business has been done in them in the last few weeks. As a result the market for these sorts is stronger and higher than it was at this time a year ago. Branded hides are especially firm, and are moving upward under the influence of a good demand. Country hides have been moving well of late and are firm, though relatively the prices asked for them are not so high as on the packer sorts. Both foreign and domestic calfskins are quiet and easy in tone. Latin-American dry hides are reported firm. In the leather end, shoe stock is not over active, but the future looks brighter than has been the case for some little time. On sole leather prices are firm, save on the dry hemlock sorts. Patent leather and patent kids are in good demand. Belting leather is moving in a fair way, and there is also a fair demand in evidence for the upholstery grades. Business in the latter is behind that of a year ago, but a real buying activity is expected to manifest itself within the next two or three weeks.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PASCAL COHN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Pascal Cohn, dealer in paints and painters' supplies at 73 First Avenue, by these creditors: Max Druckman, $1,248; Marcus Schechter, $50, and Hyman Reiss, $25. Assets are about $1,000.

WILLIAM J. SWEENY, an insurance agent, of 265 East 176th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,575 and assets of $4. The Grandman National Bank is a creditor for $725.

NEW YORK RAINCOAT COMPANY.—Israel Alpert and Morris Yereshefsky, doing business as the New York Raincoat Company, manufacturers of raincoats at 24 East Broadway, have made an assignment to J. Sidney Bernstein.

GOLDSTEIN BROTHERS, retail dealers in hats at 84 Delancey Street, have made an assignment to Adolf Lichtman.

THE BUSHWICK JEWELRY AND NOVELTY COMPANY, composed of Abraham Levy and Mr. Schwartz, dealers in jewelry at 1,237 Broadway and 745 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Adolph Engel.

PETER G. LARKINS.—Judge Hand has granted a motion to deny a discharge from bankruptcy to Peter G. Larkins, formerly a liquor dealer, at 4,213 Third Avenue and 969 Third Avenue, who filed a petition on March 5, 1913, with liabilities of $12,827 and no assets. Referee Olney reported that Larkins had omitted from his schedules his right of redemption in two pieces of real estate in White Plains, which had been transferred to his wife in exchange for the saloon business at 969 Third Avenue, to his party.

ADOLPH FORTUNOFF.—Judge Hand has denied a discharge to Adolph Fortunoff, dealer in enamel ware, formerly at 291 Bowery, against whom a petition was filed on Dec. 27, 1912 with liabilities over $11,462.

OLD HOTEL ST. ANDREW SCHEDULES.—Gustave Kaufmann, who last Winter purchased from the receiver the furnishings and fixtures of the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second Street, and is the present lessee, writes to THE TIMES that the schedules in bankruptcy of the Hotel St. Andrew published in yesterday's issue refer to the condition of the old company which owned the hotel, and not to the present ownership. He cites the recently reported negotiations for the purchase of the church adjoining the hotel with a view to erecting on the whole site a sixteen-story hotel as evidence that the St. Andrew is now entirely successful.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Andrews, Paul A.—B. W. Downing et al., $116.
Alex, Peter A.—N. Christatos, $115.
Azzoni, Oreste E. S.—Carlton Chambers Co., $942.
Beebe, Frank E.—H. Osborn, $183.
Brownell, Anthony—Bigelow Varnish Co., $284.
Blyler, Mary K., and Marion Lenard Grover, Jr.—M. N. Goodwin et al., $371.
Same—Same, $132.
Same—Same, $162.
Craig, Wm. B.—P. A. Richmond, $115.
Cooper, Harry—Dean Hotel Co., $176.
Bleyer, Philip—G. M. Fawcett, $115.
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.—J. Savouret, $1,594.
Same—Same, $127.
Easton, John T.—C. A. Wilson, $144.
Ellis, Robert L.—B. M. Henschel, $1,236.
Eldridge, Geo. C.—W. J. Myers et al., $135.
Greenblat, Jennie, and Philip Whitcup—J. Pollack, $237.
G. & F. Skirt Co.—M. Friedlander et al., $988.
Gould, Joshua M.—J. T. Stanley, $401.
Haight, George—A. J. Eno, $128.
Halcomb, Chas. H.—Brooks Bros., $197.
Ketcham, Louis D.—A. Merklin, $239.
Klemke Pneumatic Suspension Co.—Earle Gear & Machine Co., $1,852.
Lieberman, Louis—M. Cornfeld, $192.
Leonda Metal Co.—Fiberloid Co., $2,039.
Leiser, Marcus—George Ringler & Co., $1,577.
Lipman, Joseph—H. A. Conjor, $378.
Midas Amusement Co.—S. Blank et al., $328.
Mengis, Morris—Paul Ruinart Champagne Co., $162.
McDonald, David—H. P. Reader, $318.
Messing, Benjamin—W. I. Cohen et al., $534.
Norcross, Chas. P.—M. J. Smith, $570.
McCarren, Kate—M. J. Corbett et al., $222.
McLaughlin, Michael P.—W. H. McElwain Co., $546.
Posture Trade Mark Co., Inc.—C. W. Clowe, $154.
Rosenblatt, Jacob—Tolhurst Machine Works, $514.
Santangelo, Michael, and Giuseppe Tuoti—M. D. Gerard, $3,081.
Spector, Goda—H. Saslaw et al., $197.
Schiboth, Alexander—Aaron Bichsbaum Co., $445.
Schlessel, Max, and Samuel Rosenberg—J. Brody, $218.
Seligman, Robert—B. Parker, $185.
Simon, Philip—Hencken & Willenbrock Co., $141.
Turk, Harry—S. S. Perlman, $179.
Tuttle, Wilmer N.—Malo & Express Co., $119.
Zendman, Henry—H. A. Caesar et al., $169.

In Bronx County.

Levinson, Harry—S. Romm, $176.
Schrank, Louise M.—E. C. Pixley, $896.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Prince, Adolph—M. Gumpel, June 6, 1914, $519.
Camman, Charles L., Jr., Edmund Fish, and Alexander B. Cayce—J. Eng, Oct. 25, 1913, $869.
Cobb, Henry Ives—F. Feuss, July 15, 1914, $1,064.
Dale, Chalmers—Ajax Grieb Rubber Co., Sept. 7, 1912, $116.
Rafferty, John I., Peter L. Rafferty, and Patrick Reddy Contracting Co.—Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of N. Y., June 6, 1913, $561.
Mayer, Alexander J., A. Frank Cowen, Simon Bernard, and Sophie Bernard—B. Cowen, May 21, 1913, $498.
Manilla-Anchor Brewing Co.—L. M. Campbell, June 10, 1914, $563.
Belnord Realty Co.—J. Frank, Dec. 5, 1913, reversed $2,167
Keppler, Carl R.—M. Engler, Oct. 8, 1913, $510.
Berger, Harry, and Samuel Spachner—M. Goldberg et al., April 18, 1912, vacated, $386.
De Leo, Michael, and Jacob H. Slater—Topping Bros., July 23, 1912, vacated, $154.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Some Under the New and Others Under the Old Tariff.

J. J. Gavin & Co. were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy under the new tariff relative to the classification of metal window sashes and frames completely fitted for immediate use, requiring the addition merely of the glass window panes. They are constructed of steel throughout with the exception of the hinges and stay pins, which are of gun metal, and the bushings, which are of brass. Collector Malone took duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 167, as manufactures of metal. The importers claimed duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem as fitted sashes or frames as specified in Paragraph 104. Judge Fischer says the facts are undisputed in favor of the importers.

Small books or pamphlets entitled "Mediterranean Cruise-Cunard," imported by the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., were assessed by the Collector under the tariff as books. The company claimed free entry under Paragraph 425 as "publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation." Judge Fischer says in his decision that while the pamphlets contain much of interest to tourists, a mere persual is sufficient to convince the board that the books are published and distributed by the Cunard Company as advertising matter. As the latter is excluded from the free entry provisions of the law, the Collector's return must stand. The Cassella Color Company imported a publication called "Manual of dyeing with the Dyestuffs of Leopold Cassella & Co." The books were entered under the old act. The color company's case appears to be on all fours with the Cunard case, but the board found in favor of the firm.

W. A. Brown & Co. were sustained in a claim for the free entry of a compound known as mineral wax. The Appraiser reported the merchandise to be saponifiable fatty acid compounds, free fatty acids and paraffin, containing some lime soap. It was classified as a chemical compound at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the old law. Judge Brown ho'ds that the testimony shows the product to be a mineral or vegetable wax and reverses the Collector.

The Surveyor at St. Louis was reversed in his classification of brass wire cloth imported by C. H. Wyman & Co. The officer took duty at 45 per cent. ad valroem under the old tariff, as manufactures of metal, and an additional duty of 1 per cent. per pound under Paragraph 135 for the wire contained in the cloth. The board decides that the ad valorem duty is sufficient, as was claimed by the importers.

NAVY AIRBOAT WRECKED.

Accident Ends Flight of New Machine Over Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Naval Aeroplane A, B-4 was wrecked today while attempting to alight on the waters of Hampton Roads. Ensigns Lamont and Capehart, operating the machine, were thrown into the water, but escaped unhurt.

Few details of the accident were received by the Navy Department tonight. The machine, the report said, had returned from a flight over the Roads and attempted to alight, when it swerved suddenly, swide-swiped the surface, and upset.

The A. B-4 is one of the Curtiss flying boats purchased recently by the navy, and was used successfully last week in bomb throwing experiments at Indian Head, Md.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Herzberg Bros. have leased thee ready-to-wear department of the Nebraska Clothing Company, Omaha, Neb., in conjunction with Herzberg's Women's Toggery Shop in the same city. Both stores are represented here by Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway.

A. G. Bolms of the Nottingham Lace Works will leave this city in the near future to attend the joint convention of the Manufacturers' and Importers' Association and the National Association of 5 and 10 Cent Merchants, which will be held in St. Louis Aug. 10 to 15, inclusive. The headquarters of the convention will be the Planters' Hotel. Mr. Bolms is an executive of the Manufacturers' and Importers' Association.

Edwin P. Gleason's Son, cotton goods, 75 Worth Street, is now showing 1915 lines of white goods and wash goods to the jobbing and manufacturing trades. One of the notable numbers of the collection is a new splash voile.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBUQUERQUE—Weinman & Lewison; D. Weinman, notions, hosiery, millinery; 470 4th Av.; Pierrepont.
ALLENTOWN—Elite Dept. Store; Mr. Sanderowitz, Fall coats, suits; 15 East 26th.
AKRON.—Monerll & Co.; F. Goodman, jewelery, kid gloves, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
ATKINSON—Ramsey Bros. D. G. Co.; R. W. Ramsey, general mdse.; Great Northern.
ATLANTA—J. Froshin, womens' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
AUSTIN—C. Rosner, notions, ladies wear; M. Simson, dry goods; 95 Madison Av.
BALTIMORE—Moritz-Witz Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Son.; M. J. Freedman, woolens; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, Jobs Summer wash dresses; 33 West 34th.
BALTIMORE—A. J. Brager; L. Goldberg, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; C. A. Reinhardt, upholstery goods; 200 5th Av.
BEAUMONT, Texas—Rosenthal D. G. Co.; Mr. Rosenthal, gen'l mdse.; 39 W. 32d.
BIRMINGHAM—L. Pizitz, carpets, rugs; 1,161 B'way.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Lyford, Mr. Pratt, furs; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses, Mr. Johnston, men's clothing; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Mr. Spear, misses' dresses; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mrs. Philips, ladies' costumes, dresses; Miss Kaleski, ladies' neckwear, basement buyers; Mr. Koenigsthal, boys' clothing; Mr. Tully, ladies', misses' costumes, dresses; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Cooper, ladies', misses' coats, suits, bathing suits; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; Mr. Silberman, misses', ladies' skirts; Mr. Childs, millinery; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; P. D. Slocum, furs; Mrs. M. M. Wilson, costumes; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss Gately, muslin underwear; W. Daly, dress goods, silks; Great Northern.
BOSTON—W. & A. Baron Co.; Mr. Kahn, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Mr. Dowling, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Greenwood, jobs misses', juniors', children's coats, suits, dresses; Miss Finn, jobs women's coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Woodman, umbrellas, parasols; A. Sanborn, ribbons; G. Papke, women's cotton underwear, petticoats, sweaters; P. J. Keefe, ladies' coats, skirts; Miss Rowell, corsets; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Mr. Sharon, men's, boys' hats; Miss Hutchins, jobs ladies' underwear, petticoats; Miss Dreyer, jobs infants' wear; Miss Golding, jobs waists; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co., E. W. Dempsey, gloves, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 55 White.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; 116 E. 25th.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; Mrs. Knox, ribbons, millinery, neckwear; 417 5th Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. H. Caine, silks, linings; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; G. W. Horn, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—H. Wile & Co.; H. Wile, piece goods; J. Weiss, piece goods; 220 5th Av.
BUTTE—M. Connell Co.; Miss M. B. Haggerty, millinery; 214 Church.
CEDAR RAPIDS—C. Denecke, F. J. Schroeder, woolens; 60 W. 33d.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Marks & Son; I. Marks, furn. goods, hosiery, knit goods; Endicott.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; E. V. Green, domestics; 39 W. 32d; Pierrepont.
CHICAGO—Schwartz, Durkin & Co.; J. W. Durkin, cloakings; Hoffman House.
CHICAGO—D. S. Komis & Co.; D. S. Komis, dresses; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Stone Bros.; A. L. Stone, jewelry, bags, neckwear; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; W. Weinstein, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., neckwear; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—B. M. Levine & Co.; B. M. Levine, cloaks, suits; Wellington.
CHICAGO—E. Shovers & Co.; S. P. Rittenhouse, carpets; Belleclaire.
CHICAGO—Chicago Novelty Cloak Co.; R. Munzer, cloakings; 72 Leonard; Sherman Square.
CHICAGO—Empire Garment Co.; H. Cohen, women's garments; Somerset.
CHICAGO—D. S. Komis & Co.; D. S. Komis, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO,—Chicago Merc. Co.; Miss Beckman, hats; 621 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Silverstein & Simon; H. Silverstein, cloaks, suits; Martinique.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear; 51 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; E. D. Boyce, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; M. Berg, furs; 38 West 32d St.
CLEVELAND, Okla.—D. Ratner, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; I. Joseph, clothing; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, basement, women's coats, suits, dresses; 220 5th Av.; McAlpin.
COLUMBUS—Green-Joyce Co.; J. C. Smith, cloaks, suits, waists, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
COUNCIL BLUFF—A. Rosenberg, women's ready-to-wear; Arlington.
DALLAS—W. A. Green & Co.; E. L. Pollock, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; York.
DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; Miss O. Millerick, coats, suits, dresses; I. Goldsmith, cloaks, suits, millinery, hosiery, notions; 1,133 Broadway.
DEMOPOLIS, Ala.—The Enterprise; Mr. Simon, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
DEMAPOLIS, Ala.—Mayer Bros.; S. A. Mayer, cloaks, suits, dress goods, trimmings; 43 Leonard; Sherman Square.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss &oC.; M. Shloss, silks, ribbons; 621 Broadway.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; H. M. Metcalfe, ready-to-wear, furs; 308 5th Av.
DETROIT—A. M. Barnes Co.; M. Rose, jobs Summer dresses, waists, ratine skirts; 170 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, kimonos, house dresses; H. Howard, laces, neckwear, veilings; 20 W. 22d.
DOUGLAS, Ariz.—M. G. Zeltlin, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—M. Dejong, ladies' ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
FREEMONT, Neb.—S. Block, women's ready-to-wear; Arlington.
FORT WORTH—Burton D. G. Co.; J. Gans, ladies', misses' ready-to-wear; 239 4th Av.
HALLETSVILLE, Texas—A. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
HASTINGS, Neb.—D. M. Rosenberg, women's ready-to-wear; Arlington.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss B. Hinnenkamp, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; E. D. Babcock, silks, suits; 75 Spring; Gregorian.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; F. W. Pass, laces, embroideries, ribbons; 2 Walker.
HATTIESBERG, Miss.—Davison Co.; L. L. Mullinix, general mdse.; 1,133 Broadway.
HELENA—McNair-Bratin Co.; Mrs. H. B. McNair, ladies' ready-to-wear; Wellington.
HOLYOKE—McAusian & Wakelin Co.; P. Brennan, dress goods; Navarre.
HOUSTON—McCardell & Sour; J. H. McCardell, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square; Arlington.
KALAMAZOO—E. A. Porter Co.; Miss E. A. Porter, ladies' wear; Somerset.
KANSAS CITY—Ramsey Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss Blankenship, ladies' wear; Miss M. T. Martin, infants' wear; Great Northern.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Kalterman, junior's suits; 25 Madison Av.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Modern Cloak and Suit Co.; H. Hunter, cloaks, suits; Martinique.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; Thalman, notions; J. Frankenthal, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 4th Av.; Sherman Square.
LOUISVILLE—H. J. Gutman & Co.; H. P. Selman, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE—The Paris; J. R. Lewis, ready to wear; Sherman Square.
LOUISVILLE—J. Block, millinery; H. N. Block, millinery; Latham.
LYNCHBURG—Finkel &; Schwel; J. M. Finkel, ladies' ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
MARION, Ind.—S. Hunter & Son; B. Hunter, coats, suits; Martinique.
MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; H. H. Deed, carpets; 39 W. 32d.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; O. G. Olson, clothing; 106 Grand.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heiman & Co.; Miss Scholtz, pattern hats; 621 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss M. J. Reid, waists; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. Donaldson Co.; Mrs. Clark, millinery; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—H. Pearce Co.; H. Pearce, coats, suits, waists; 69 5th Av.
MONET, Mo.—Durnil D. G. Co.; W. F. Durnil, dry goods; Somerset.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Graham-Sykes Co.; S. J. Sykes, general mdse.; 39 W. 32d.
NASHVILLE—Jacobus Bros.; H. D. Weinbaum, general mdse.; 84 W. 27th; Aberdeen.
NAVASOTA, Texas—Patout-Thomas Co.; R. A. Patout, women's garments, millinery; 39 W. 32d.
NEW ORLEANS—Exclusive Shop; A. Hurwitz, women's garments; 1,199 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS—Tulane Shop; Mrs. J. Burnstein, ready-to-wear dresses; 308 5th Av.
NOGALES, Ariz.—The Modern; J. Berk, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
NORTH PLATTE, Neb.—H. I. Block, women's ready-to-wear; Arlington.
OAKLAND—H. C. Capwell Co.; Miss C. Goode, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.
OMAHA—Berg Clothing Co.; E. M. Meyers, cloaks, suits; St. James.
PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; S. M. Clarke, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellengerg & Co.; Miss Monahan, untrimmed millinery; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss Leverrrier, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Isaac Dreyfuss Co.; I. Dreyfuss, notions; H. C. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss M. B. Yerx, muslin underwear; 214 Church.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Klein, hats, caps; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; J. H. Anderson, furn. goods, waists, skirts; 43 Leonard.
PORTLAND, Me.—Coronet Mfg. Co.; M. Watman, piece goods; 11 West 25th; Hoffman House.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Bartholomew & Co.; E. O. Bartholomew, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; R. Braun, furn. goods, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 55 White.
PULLMAN, Wash.—Emerson Merc. Co.; J. N. Emerson, general mdse.; York.
QUINCY—A. F. Odell, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.
QUINCY—W. T. Duker Co.; A. C. Hellhake, domestics, dress goods, silks; Gregorian.
QUONAH—Baker, Hanna & Co.; T. S. Hanna, dry goods; 395 Broadway.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschwege, cloaks, suits, waists; 2 Walker.
READING—N. Marcus; H. D. Kurtz, jobs Summer dresses, white petticoats, silk waists, muslin underwear; 71 West 23d.
RENO, Nev.—Gray-Reid-Wrglht Co.; N. R. Penry, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; F. B. Lockett, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Tullock, furn. goods; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. J. Boehme and J. Engler, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickey-Freeman Co.; C. J. Paisley, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Michaels, Stern & Co.; J. Michaels, piece goods; 220 5th Av.
ROGERS, Ark.—Parks D. G. Co.; G. Parks, dry goods; Somerset.
SAN FRANCISCO—Klein & Levy; A. Levy, notions; M. Levy, hdkfs., laces, ribbons; Flanders.
SAVANNAH—B. H. Levy Bros. & Co.; A. B. Levy, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 1,195 B'way.
SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; J. E. Openheim, Fall boys' clothing; 15 E. 26th.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros. Stores; A. H. Hulse, house furn. goods; 41 Union Square.
SCRANTON—Morgolian & Co.; W. Steinberg, Fall cloth, silk dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
SEATTLE.—"Bon Marche"; Miss L. Coffman, millinery; 2 Walker.
SHERMAN, Texas—W. C. Jones & Co.; E. L. Jones, notions, ready to wear, furn. goods; Wallick.
SHEVEPORT, La.—Dreyfuss D. G. Co.; S. Dreyfuss, notions; 69 5th Av.; Woodward.
SHREVEPORT, La.—Tekulski & Freedman; N. N. Kronenberg, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.
STEUBENVILLE—The Munker Co.; C. E. Lindurf, dry goods; C. P. Weber, ready to wear, 6th floor; 60 W. 33d.
ST. LOUIS—Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co.; J. Selfridge, dress, wash goods; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zirkoski Merc. Co.; Miss Nicholas, millinery; Miss Fisher, pattern hats; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Williman Mfg. Co.; A. Wildman, dresses; Claridge.
ST. LOUIS—Joseph M. Korman Co.; J. M. Korman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Grand.
SYRACUSE—Day Brothers & Co.; C. H. Lee, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.
TROY—W. P. Herbert, ready-to-wear, 6th floor, 60 W. 33d.
TUCSON, Ariz.—A. Steinfeld & Co.; L. G. Simmons, carpets; 105 Grand St.
TYLER, Texas—T. W. Morse; J. R. Lahn, dress goods, laces; J. H. Iglehart, children's, ladies' ready to wear; 170 5th Av.
UTICA—Utica Clothing Co.; J. E. Vail, clothing, furn. goods; L. J. Small, clothing; B'way Central.
UTICA—Brandegee-Kincaid Co.; F. W. Kincaid, clothing; 853 B'way.
VINCENNES—S. & I. Lyons Co.; A. M. Lyons, dry goods; Wallick's.
WALLACE, Idaho—Otterson Co., Ltd.; E. R. Denny, general mdse.; 39 W. 32d.
WINONA—Inter State Merc. Co.; H. H. Thorne, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; Sherman Square.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; G. A. Goldenberg, linings; 15 West 26th; Navarre.
WASHINGTON—Lansburgh & Brother; G. A. McCatheron, silks; G. Trail, flannels, wash goods; 148 West 23d.
WASHINGTON — M. Goldenberg; C. H. Franke, laces, gloves; Herald Square.
WORCESTER—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; W. F. Daly, housefurn. goods; 75 Spring.
YORK—H. Best & Son; Mrs. F. E. Elliott, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; C. T. Davis, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

Buyers' Wants

40 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

Those making their own styles, serge dresses not over $3, and silk dresses not over $6.50; quantity lines wanted immediately. Address K 321 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on ladies' and misses' silk and wool dresses; must have snappy merchandise; samples seen between 2 and 6 P. M. Call, 121 West 35th St., 5th floor.

NEW ENGLAND SALESMAN with Boston office wants manufacturer's line specialties or novelties; commission basis. Z. P., 104 East 14th St.

We are open for quantity lots of chiffon and evening dresses; from $4.50 to $10. 10th floor, 6 West 32d St.

JOBBER is open for fancy coats in cloths and tile fabrics. 35 West 24th St., 6th floor.

JOBBER, looking at silk waists. Call with samples. 145 W. 30th St., 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS on popular-price waists, silk, chiffon, and lace; must furnish samples. Feinburg Bros., 22 West 15th St.

JOBBER, open for serge dresses, $3.50 to $4.75; must be snappy styles; buying quantities. G 20 Times Annex.

Jobber wants manufacturer of waists to share loft; will supply plenty of work; rent cheap. Box X 352 Times Annex.

LEATHER GOODS or similar line wanted by salesman for city or out of town; references. L 40 Times.

JOBBERS LOOKING AT EVENING and street dresses. Orders given, eighth floor, 32 West 27th.

Looking at Fall line of dresses and waists at popular prices. Call 8th floor, 182 West 21st St.

Jobber looking at silk waists for Fall. Call with samples, 39-47 West 19th St., third floor.

Contractors, on silk waists. Call, with samples, 11th floor, 129 West 27th.

LOOKING AT SNAPPY SUITS, better kind. 158 West 29th St., 7th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING at ladies' long suits. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

Jobber open for silk & cloth dresses. Tenth floor, 118 West 29th St.

SALESMAN wants a good skirthouse; experienced; good trade in town or out of town; salary or commission. Box X 351 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, wanted for a popular line of skirts for Western and Southern States; liberal commission. Z 350 Times Annex.

Novelties in Vast Array

Thousands upon thousands of Novelties shown in an attractive manner. China, Metal, Wood, Paper, Papier Mache, Silver, from ¼ inch to 1 foot in size, gathered from all parts of the World, and what is more important we have it all in stock; you do not have to wait months for your goods or order more than you wish. We think we have the most wonderful store in the World. Visitors shown around, no obligation to buy.

FAVORS FOR

Weddings, Engagements, Card Parties, Birthdays, Dances, Dinners, Christmas, New Year's, Halloween, Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, 4th of July, Easter, Smokers

B. SHACKMAN & CO.

906-908 Broadway, Bet. 20th and 21st Sts.

*"The Largest

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The area of high barometric pressure that is moving southward from the region of Hudson Bay has brought cooler weather throughout the region of the great lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Warm weather continues over the Middle Mississippi Valley, the West Gulf States, and the Plain States.

There were showers and thunder storms during the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the Rocky Mountain region.

There will be showers Wednesday along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and Wednesday and Thursday over the Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest. In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Moderate temperatures will prevail Wednesday and Thursday generally east of the Mississippi River and west of the Rocky Mountains, while over the Southwest and the Plains States warm weather will continue.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Wednesday and Thursday will be fresh to strong north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable

FORECASTS FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh north winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, Thursday fair; fresh northeast winds.

Western New York—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.....68	69	4 P. M.....75	63
6 A. M.....68	66	6 P. M.....75	65
9 A. M.....71	66	9 P. M.....75	63
12 M.....81	66	11 P. M.....74	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64, at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature 70 degrees at 2:15 A. M., minimum 61 degrees at 2 P. M. Humidity 83 per cent. at 8 A. M., 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.90 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—63 Beach St.; J. Sansville	Not given
4:50—53 St. at 7 Av.; N. Y. Edison Co.	Slight
P. M.	
3:40—506 W. 19 St.; Cons. Gas Co.	Slight
6:15—1,513 Brook Av.; S. Rabenedo	Slight
10:40—235 E. 122 St.; H. Berkluff	Slight
11:35—517 E. 80 St.; Gus Lyons	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has approved a communication from the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys transmitting a report of the Board of Examiners for positions in the non-competitive class for that department.

A communication was received from the Secretary to the Public Charities Department relative to the certification of the promotion list of clerk, third grade, to fill a vacancy at $1,200 a year at the storehouse, Blackwell's Island, caused by the death of the incumbent. The Secretary was instructed to certify the preferred list first.

The commission has approved the request of the Street Cleaning Commissioner that the name of Pietro Mastangelo be removed from the disqualified list in order that he may re-enter the employ of the department.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 3 a competitive examination for chemical engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service at Pittsburgh at a salary ranging from $2,400 to $4,000 a year. The duties will be to conduct investigations in applied physical chemistry in its relation to fuels, oils, and gases. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, professional experience and fitness, and published or manuscript reports.

An educational training equivalent to that required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least five years' experience in chemical investigations of fuels, oils, or gases are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—2d Lt. Leigh F. J. Zerbee, C. A. C., from assignment to the 53 Co., to the headquarters, Coast Def. of Galv'n.

2d Lt. Henry C. Davis, Jr., C. A. C., from assignment to the 78 Co., to Manila.

Maj. Jay J. Morrow, C. E., in addition to his present duties, is detailed for consultation or to superintend construction of any aid to navigation.

Capts. Henry C. Jewett and Wildurr Willing, C. E., as members of the Examin'g Board at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, C. E., will report to Col. Wm. M. Black at the Army Bldg., N. Y. C.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, C. E., as a member of the Examin'g Board at Texas City.

2d Lt. Lunsford E. Oliver, C. E., report to Maj. Charles Y. Brownlee, M. C., Texas City, Texas.

Lt. Col. Everard E. Hatch, 4 Inf., from assignment to that regt.

Lt. Col. Benj. C. Morse, 23 to the 4 Inf.

2d Lt. Edwin F. Silkman, C. A. C., from assignment to the 21 Co.

1st Lt. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23 Inf., to detached, and Lt. Calvin P. Titus, inf., from detached.

James L. Collins promoted from 2d Lt., 11 Cav., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Frank S. Clark, C. A. C., from assignment to the 125 Co. to unassigned.

2d Lt. Raymond G. Payne, C. A. C., from assignment to the 125 Co. to the headquarters, coast def. of Balt.

Navy Orders.

Surg. A. J. Goigor, West Virginia, to orders.

P. A. Surg. W. A. Anwin, Naval Hosp., Norfolk, to the West Virginia.

P. A. Surg. H. H. Lane, Naval Hosp., Annapolis, to Dixie.

A. Surg. G. T. Vaughan, M. R. C., Atl. Fleet, to home.

Ch. Carp. C. E. Richardson, Kentucky, to Naval Hosp., Phila., sick.

Paymaster Clerks W. H. McKenna and F. S. Parks, appointed to Naval Station, Guantanamo.

Mate Gustav Johnson, navy yard, to recv. ship, Mare Island.

Marine Corps Orders.

Capt. H. I. Beays, 4 Co., 1st Brig. Marines, Vera Cruz to U. S.

These have been ordered to the 5 Regt. from posts in the United States: Col. Charles A. Doyen, commanding Lt. Col. Ben H. Fuller, Major Charles B. Hatch, Capt. Russell H. Davis, A. Q. M.; Capt. William L. Redles, Capt. William Hopkins, Capt. Robt. Y. Rhea, Capt. Edward A. Greene, 1st Lt. Edwin N. McClellan, Alexander M. Watson, Franklin B. Garrett, Dwight F. Smith, Nedom A. Eastman; 2d Lt. Henry L. Larsen, Arthur Livingston, Bryan C. Murchison, Louis B. Fagan, Jr.

From the Special Service Squadron Battalion: Maj. Carl Gamborg-Andresen, Capt. Harold C. Snyder, 1st Lt. Otto Becker, Jr., 2nd Lt. Henry P. Torrey, James T. Reid, George A. Stowell.

From 1st Brigade at Vera Cruz: Capt. Davis B. Wills, A. P. M.; P. M. Clerk, Leon L. Dye, Capt. Arthur E. Harding, 1st Lt. Clarke H. Wells, 2d Lt. Harold D. MacLachlan.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wilmington, at Canton; Tonopah, D-2, D-3, E-1, and E-2, at Newport; Iwana, at Boston; Denver, at San Francisco; Jupiter, at Tiburon; Preble, Perry, and Saturn, at Massatlan; Prairie, at Cape Haitien.

Sailed—Tacoma, Vera Cruz for Bluefield; Vulcan, Vera Cruz for Lobos Island and Hampton Roads; Alex. Che-Foo for Cavite; Barry, Che-Foo for Shanghai.

The K-1 and K-2, now at Newport, ordered to Provincetown to arrive by Aug. 4 for final trials. The Tonopah will act as tender during the trials. Upon the completion of the trials the three vessels will return to Newport.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Aug. 12.

The Board of Superintendents has made a report to the Board of Education recommending that the school year consist of 200 days. In the year just passed there were, exclusive of holidays, only 190 days. The schools closed on June 30, and will not reopen until Sept. 14.

Secretary Palmer of the Board of Education requested permission of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to employ Alma Martin of 112 East Fifty-sixth Street in place of Blanche M. Kelly, appointed as an expert clerk (indexer) at $3 a day. The commission instructed the Secretary to certify the eligible list for this position.

President Churchill and Ernest P. Eilert of the Board of Education, Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and Miss Anna Lederle paid a visit of inspection yesterday to the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

The school is thirty years old and has about 800 pupils. The visit was one of those which President Churchill has been making to various city institutions in the vocational survey now in progress of the Department of Education. Miss Lederle was formerly Principal of the school.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:52|Sun sets..7:19|Moon sets..10:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:33	12:60	6:09	6:48
Governors Island	12:42	12:60	6:32	7:18
Hell Gate	6:12	1:50	8:12	8:58

Arrived—Tuesday, July 28.

SS Cheyenne, Barrow, July 15.
SS Etonian, Antwerp, July 4.
SS Pastores, Colon, July 22.
SS Parkgate, St. Lucia, July 18.
SS Panama, Colon, July 22.
SS San Juan, San Juan, July 22.
SS Bayamo, Philadelphia, July 27.
SS Madrileno, Cienfuegos, July 7.
SS Hermia, Nipe, July 21.
SS Havana, Havana, July 25.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 25.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 25.
SS Sabine, Tampa, July 23.
SS Athinai, Gibraltar, July 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Vaterland	Hamburg	July 22
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	July 21
Barbarossa	Bremen	July 18
San Guglielmo	Naples	July 15
Isabella	Cristobal	July 21
Oceanic	Southampton	July 22
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	July 18
Orotava	Colon	July 21
Prinz Joachim	Kingston	July 23
Maracas	Trinidad	July 21
Sabine	Mobile	July 21
El Mundo	Galveston	July 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Marengo	Hull	July 15
Hagen	Hamburg	July 14
Italia	Palermo	July 17
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 28
Trinidad	Halifax	July 28
Santa Marta	Kingston	July 25
Creole	New Orleans	July 25

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	July 25
Adriatic	Liverpool	July 23
Michigan	Antwerp	July 18
Vandyck	Buenos Aires	July 9
Maracaibo	La Guayra	July 17
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 28
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 28
El Sud	Galveston	July 25

DUE SATURDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	July 25
St. Paul	Southampton	July 25
Canning	Manchester	July 18
Prins Maurits	Haiti	July 27
Gregory	Barbados	July 23
Lampasas	Galveston	July 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Protsua, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Vigilancia, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchester Port, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
G. Kurfuerst, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Campanello, Rotterdam	——	1:00 P.M.
Pres. Grant, Hamburg	——	10:00 A.M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Commewijne, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bantu, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Vaterland, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Princess Irene, Gibraltar	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saxonia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bramby, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Juan, Bocas del Toro	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Highland Harris, Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Portuguese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	1:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Orotava, Kingston	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaquez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 28.

SS Vaterland, Hamburg to New York, was 710 miles E. at 4 A. M.; due 29th, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Italia, Genoa to New York, was 700 miles E. at noon; due 30th, afternoon. Anchor Line.

SS Marengo, Dundee to New York, was 818 miles E. at 7:55 A. M.

SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg to New York, was 360 miles E. at noon; due 29th, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Barbarossa, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 2:30 P. M.; due 29th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 7:50 P. M.; due 29th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SS Canning, Manchester to New York, was 260 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 29th, afternoon. Leyland Line.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, was 1,225 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 31st, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 196 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 85 miles S. E. of Mobile at 7 P. M.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 190 miles S. at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 32 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 17 miles S. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Galveston to New York, was 87 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. July 30, SS St. Louis.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. July 31, SS Vaterland, and at 5 P. M. Aug. 3, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm.

France—Close at 5 P. M. July 30, SS St. Louis.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 6, SS Martha Washington.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia.

Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Valtava.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Rotterdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 30, SS Hellig Olav, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 30, SS Hellig Olav, and at 10:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Bergenafjord.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. July 29, SS Napoli; at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 6, SS Hamburg.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 30

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West), and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....July 30

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....July 31

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 31

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Aug. 1

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Aug. 3

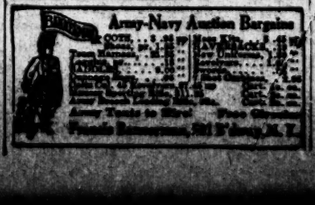
Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 26; Shanghai, June 30; Yokohama, July 9, and Honolulu, July 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mongolia, were dispatched east on July 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, July 30.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 1; Kobe, July 12, and Yokohama, July 13—which arrived per steamer Montesgio, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, July 31.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

FOR SALE.



Army Boots to Shoes Price Glossary N.Y.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Antonio Lopez, at Barcelona, July 22.
SS Santa Catalina, at Callao, July 27.
SS Celia, at Valparaiso, July 26.
SS Loderer, at Freemantle, July 27.
SS Scharzfels, at Freemantle, July 28.
SS Appalachee, at Sunderland, July 28.
SS Schneefels, at Suez, July 28.
SS Stampalia, at Naples, July 27.
SS Indian Prince, at Santos, July 26.
SS Van Hogendorp, at Rotterdam, July 26.
SS Bjornstierne Bjornsen, at Rotterdam, July 26.
SS Helios, at Rotterdam, July 26.
SS Danube, at Barbados, July 27.
SS Ardanmhor, at Durban, July 26.
SS Kafue, at Zanzibar, July 29.
SS Kabingia, at Tuticorin, July 27.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen, July 28.
SS Caserta, from Genoa, July 22.
SS Patria, from Marseilles, July 25.
SS Ancona, from Naples, July 22.
SS Vaniero, from Genoa, July 22.
SS Hartland, from Rosario, July 25.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, from Colon, July 26.
SS City of Norwich, from Calcutta, July 26.
SS Narragansett, from Rotterdam, July 26.
SS Conrad Mohr, from Shields, July 27.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, July 25.
SS Bloemfontein, from Manila, July 26.
SS Ivernia, from Trieste, July 23.

Passed.

SS Graf Waldersee, New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly.
SS Kathlamba, for New York from Hollo, passed Perim.
SS Teakwood, New York for Killingholme, passed Lizard.
SS Belvedere, New York for Trieste, passed Sagres.
SS Patria, New York for Piraeus, passed Sagres.

RECEIVERSHIP SUIT ARGUED.

Decision Reserved in Action Over International Power.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—Following the completion of argument today Chancellor Walker reserved decision in the application for the appointment of a receiver for the International Power Company of New York. Henry W. Bull of New York, a stockholder, made the application, charging the company with constructive fraud and waste of its assets.

Counsel for the company said it had been conservatively and economically managed. The company charges that Bull is seeking to embarrass it by the receivership.

The court continued in force the order restraining the company from disposing of its assets pending the outcome of the litigation.

Apartments for rent at all prices in the Real Estate Directory with next Sunday's New York Times.—Advt.

Boston
AND
NEW ENGLAND POINTS

FALL RIVER LINE

Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. daily. Due Boston 8:29 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, at 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE

Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 6:00 P. M., daily, except Sundays. Due Boston 7:15 A. M., or 9:29 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, at 6:06 P. M., daily, except Saturday. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices and at Piers.

THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Regular Service between New York, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.

Most magnificent river steamers in the world. "Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer."

Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer Trojan leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.

West Point Saturdays

Beautiful sail every Saturday afternoon, 2 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. West Point and return.—Round trip 50 cents.

Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.

THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

MOONLIGHT SAILS

UP THE HUDSON—July 28—29—30
"ADIRONDACK"

ROUND TRIP 50 CTS.

Pier 32, N. R.....8 P. M.
W. 132 St.....8:45 P. M.
Returning.....11:30 P. M.
Phone Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

Big Dancing Deck Refreshments

KEEP THE ABOVE AD. FOR REFERENCE

Hudson River by Daylight

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct rail connections to all points on the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.

Str. "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

Desbrosses St., 5:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.

Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.

Steamer "Albany"

Afternoon float for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.

Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS

20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS. Lv. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; Sun. 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Lv. 130th, one hour later than at Battery. Sundays hourly, 9:30 A. M. Bowling, Bathing.

HARTFORD LINE

Sunday on the Hudson

Take Str., 9 A. M., Franklin St., 9:30 A. M., West 129th St., Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, round trip, $1.00. See Orange Lake or Mount Beacon. Music; restaurant. Str. "Benj. B. Odell."

Also, Saturdays only, leave Franklin St. 1:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:00 P. M., to Newburgh and return, $1.

Central Hudson Line

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.

Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50. STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, $2, $3.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M., from Pier 9, foot Fulton St., Brooklyn. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway; Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 32d St., N. Y.

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CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
STEAMERS "GENERAL" & "SLOCUM"
LEAVE WEST 129TH ST.—9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WEST 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00 and 2:45, 3:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30 and 3/4. CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 2:30, 6:30 and 7:30. ROCKAWAY—12:30, 1:30, 5:30 and 6:30. EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lve. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lve. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship, 1:30. Ret. 6:30. Tel. Broad 2375.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, NEWPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

Str. "Shinnecock" leaves Pier "A," foot Battery Place, N. R., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Tickets and Staterooms at Pier "A" and 306 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 6460 Cortlandt.

Iron Steamboat Co.

CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1 NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:55, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents / From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cts.

Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.00.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"

Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:20 A. M.; 1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children 25c.
Full Time Tables are also on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

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45 Miles UP the HUDSON
INTERSTATE PARK

Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings
Lvs. Battery, 9:00; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., Yonkers, 11 A. M.! Round Trip Daily, 60c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music. LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Lk.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge Inn., 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 5:30 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Bros. Co.

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For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
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EVENING. Lv. Battery, 7:30 P.M.; W. 131st St., 8:20 P.M.
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Steamers leave daily, Pier 40 North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9236 Spring.

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Steamer "Albany"
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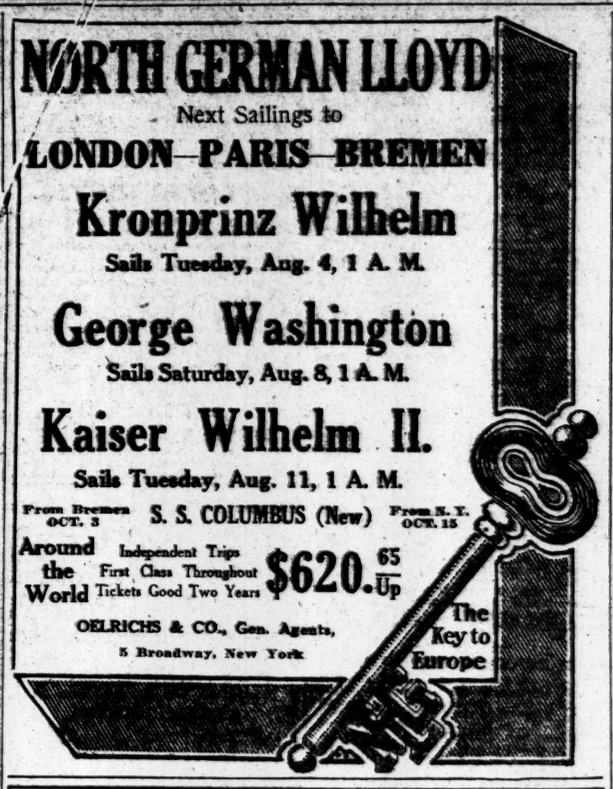

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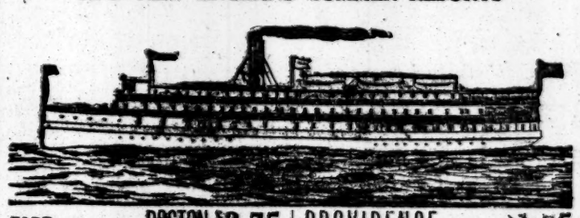

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harlem Sale on Cathedral Parkway for New Theatre—Many Uptown Apartment Investments—Another Dyckman Trade—Active Bronx Market—$1,550,000 Foreclosure Against 50 Broad Street.

Considerable activity in the Washington Heights and Harlem sections characterized the realty market yesterday. In Harlem an interesting deal was closed at the Eighth Avenue Circle and Cathedral Parkway, (110th Street,) opposite Central Park. The vacant plot at the northeast corner of the junction of the Circle and the Parkway, fronting 9.8 on the Parkway and about 37 feet on the Circle and running through the block to 111th Street, with a frontage there of 25 feet at 244 West 111th Street, was sold by the Louis Stix estate to the S. & R. Amusement Company, of which Horace E. Simon is President. The total depth of the plot is 171 feet. It is one of several vacant plots at the Circle.

The buyers have arranged to erect on the plot a moving-picture theatre to accommodate 600 persons, and the building has been leased from its completion for a period of ten years to Elwood Salsbury, President of the Ingersoll Construction Company. The lease has been made at $7,500 a year net. The Stix estate has owned the property since 1878. It is close to the 110th Street station of the elevated road. The broker who negotiated the deal was F. H. Field.

$250,000 in Apartment Investments.

Two large apartment houses in the upper west side have been purchased by an investor from the Heathcote Holding Company, the aggregate investment being about $250,000. The larger of the two houses was the Saranac, a six-story structure, on the southwest corner of Convent Avenue and 151st Street, fronting 105.11 on the avenue and 86.10 on the street. The other house, sold by the same company, was the six-story new-law flat at 122 and 124 West 143d Street, on a plot 41.8 by 99.11, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Flat and tenement property, which was one of the features of last week's trading, continues in good demand among the small investor and professional operator. Several transactions were reported yesterday, and one or two other sales on the upper east side are reported pending.

On the west side the Herman Arms Company sold for William P. Rooney 101 West Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story brick double flat on a lot 25 by 100. The purchaser, an investor, gave in part payment a three-story frame cottage on a plot 59 by 125 on the northwest corner of Haworth Avenue and Owatonna Street, Haworth, N. J. Mr. Rooney purchased the Ninety-fifth Street property through the same firm of brokers about a year ago and sells at a substantial profit.

John R. Davidson sold for Mrs. Ann T. S. McLane 110 West 102d Street, a five-story flat on a plot 25 by 100.11 to Isidor Abraham for investment.

In the lower west side section the Citizens' Investing Company, Domenick Abbate, President, sold the recently completed six-story tenement at 152 and 154 Thompson Street, 73.3 feet south of West Houston Street, to Camelo Lacapria. The building occupies a plot 49 by 100, which was acquired from Amos F. Eno by the sellers last year. Abbate & Alvino were the brokers.

Another Dyckman Apartment Deal.

Investment activity in the Dyckman section was again in evidence yesterday when the five-story apartment house at 164 Sherman Avenue between Acadamy and 204th Streets was sold by the Hensle Construction Company to an investor who gave in exchange a dwelling of twenty rooms and five acres in Saugerties, N. Y. The transaction was closed by Frederick Zittel & Sons and William B. Young. The plot is 50 by 150. On the preceding day the same brokers sold the adjoining building at 160 Sherman Avenue and these deals complete the sale of six similar apartments on the avenue built by the Hensle Company.

Private Dwellings Traded.

In the old Greenwich Village district John Flannery sold through Arnold Byrne & Baumann No. 3 St. Luke's Place, a three-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, located 60 feet east of Hudson Street, and directly opposite St. John's Park; also 271 West 121st Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100, adjoining the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue. The properties were given in part payment to the Henry Morgenthau Company for the two apartment houses at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 128th Street, reported sold Monday.

A Recent Buyer.

William E. Good is the purchaser of 921 and 920 Trinity Avenue, Bronx, the five-story apartment house recently reported sold through the Duross Company.

$1,550,000 Foreclosure Against 50 Broad Street Building.

The New York Life Insurance Company, through George W. Hubbell, as attorney, has instituted suit in the Supreme Court to foreclose a mortgage held against 50 Broad Street, for $1,550,000. The money was loaned to the 50 Broad Street Company as a building loan, a straight mortgage being substituted for the original agreement on Dec. 17 last, when the building was completed. Prior to that date interest had been charged at 6 per cent., and since that date the charge has been at 5 per cent. At present, according to the complaint, interest is due from Dec. 1 to date, together with $20,025, which was paid out by the plaintiff to cancel the defendant's indebtedness to the city for taxes covering one-half year in 1914, when payment was defaulted by the defendant, and $44.70 for water rates from Dec. 17, 1913, to Feb. 18, 1914.

Bronx sales.

Richard H. Scobie has resold for Louis E. Bates the northwest corner of 176th Street and Southern Boulevard and Crotona Parkway, size 57.27 feet on Southern Boulevard and 145 feet on 176th Street.

The new purchaser, the Park Hill Construction Company, of which H. Ratner is President, will improve the entire plot at once with a high-class six-story apartment house with stores.

This completes the sale of the block and the adjoining block by the same broker, which are now being improved by the Dwyer Building Company, Carey Construction Company, and John McNulty.

Hyman Rossberg sold the two-story dwelling, on plot 57 by 76 by irregular, on the west side of Jackson Avenue, between 156th and 185th Streets.

Lowenfeld & Prager sold the five-story flat, on plot 59 by 65, at the southwest corner of Home and Fox Streets, to a Dr. Stein for investment.

Hugh P. Skelly, President of the Kips Bay Brewing Company, has increased his holdings in the Bronx by the purchase of the southeast corner of 180th Street and Clinton Avenue, from Lowenfeld & Prager. The plot, 40 by 107 feet, is occupied by a six-story new law flat.

In part payment the buyer gave a vacant lot 25 by 100 on the northeast corner of Walton Avenue and 179th Street.

A plot 100 by 48 on Crotona Place has been sold by A. I. Shapiro for M. Diamond to D. Stein, and the buyer has effected an exchange through the same broker to R. Benenson for the five-story new law flat at 2,304 Beaumont Avenue, a plot 37.6 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the Kraslow Construction Company to Michael Zecchina, for investment, the three-story brick store and dwelling on a plot 20 by 100 feet, known as 1,513 Church Avenue.

E. T. Newman has sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 702 President Street, for F. J. Goode, to a client for occupancy. The same broker has sold the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling 115 Garfield Place to an investor.

New Brooklyn Apartment.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for an apartment house to be erected on the north side of Chauncey Street, 350 feet west of Ralph Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, for the Clifton Place Realty Company, as owners.

Yonkers Dwelling Sold.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has sold the three-story dwelling at 4 and 6 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers, on a plot 83 by 136 feet. The brokers in the transaction were O'Reilly & Dahn and B. Nauheim.

Bronxville Sale.

Fish & Marvin have sold a plot on Gramatan Avenue, Bronxville, to A. B. Stone.

New Country Club Site.

As a site for a new country club a syndicate of New Yorkers have purchased a tract of twenty acres in Southport, Conn., with waterfront.

The Directors of the new club include Oliver G. Jennings, Clarence B. Sturges, A. Holland Forbes, B. D. Regall, John H. Perry, and George P. Brett. Allen T. Jennings is the President and Charles W. Gordan, Vice President.

Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for the Guardian Holding Company, of which Mrs. Jennie K. Stafford is President, the building at 6 East Forty-first Street, to Frank Kines. It is opposite the building being erected by the Rogers, Peet Company, at the northeast corner of Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue.

Norman Denzer, in conjunction with the Horace S. Ely Company, has leased for a term of years the four-story and basement private house at 228 Lenox Avenue, to H. Meyer.

T. A. Baffa & Co. leased the corner of Bridge and John Streets, a four-story brick factory, for Miller & Van Winkle to the Vernon Carton Company, manufacturers of paper goods, &c.; also leased to the Blendes-Strarber-Brecher Dress Form Company, manufacturers of metal forms, the four-story brick factory at 171 Clymer Street for H. Buttenheim.

William A. White & Sons have leased the country place known as Tree Tops, at Darien, Conn., to Roger H. Lutz for Mrs. Fannie T. Low.

Indorse City Economy.

At a special meeting of the Real Estate Board of New York held yesterday afternoon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Controller states that there is due the city on account of the Street Improvement Fund approximately $24,000,000, and

Whereas, The report of the Controller to the Sinking Fund Commission at a meeting to be held on July 29, 1914, shows the following:

Contracts registered since Jan. 1, 1914, (estimated)	$2,546,098.23
Returned to Board of Assessors for assessment work, same period	4,915,666.40
Assessment list confirmed by Board of Assessors, same period, and transferred to Collector of Assessments and Arrears	6,171,896.06
Collected by Collector of Assessments and Arrears, same period	3,652,777.99
Unconfirmed assessment lists now in hands of Board of Assessors and not acted on	3,347,209.98
Final authorizations by Board of Estimate for improvement proceedings for six months past	1,404,700.00

and

Whereas, The Controller is desirous that it be established as the policy of the city that the city spend yearly in the future $1,000,000 less than the estimated collections for improvement assessments, so that the indebtedness of $24,000,000 above referred to may be reduced at least $4,000,000 during this administration.

Resolved, That the Real Estate Board of New York indorses the attitude of the Controller in this matter.

Resolved Further, That it is the sense of this board that city officials and taxpayers in the various boroughs, in view of the urgent need for economy in city expenditures, confine their suggestions or demands to public improvement projects that are absolutely necessary.

Realty Notes.

Title passed yesterday of the Kingsland Point plant of the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, at Tarrytown, N. Y., sold by Joseph P. Day last month, to the Chevrolet Motor Company.

William W. Giles has been named as receiver of the rents of 178 West 137th Street, pending a suit brought by John V. Coffey to foreclose a second mortgage of $5,000.

A building loan of $125,000, has been obtained by the Bennett Avenue Realty Company from the Van Dyck Estate for a new apartment to be erected on the east side of Bennett Avenue, 181.11 north of 182d Street, a plot 104.7 by 100.11.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 220, w s, 37.6 ft n of 36th St, 28.4x95, five-story dwelling; adjourned to Aug. 5.

50th St, 224-232 West, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.5, seven-story apartment house; J. L. Graf and others against Bonwit Realty Co. and others; Weed, H. & M., attorneys; Dallas Flannagan, referee; due, $50,428.31; taxes, &c., $2,309.50; subject to mortgage of $135,000; to the plaintiff for $194,631.

62d St, 144 East, s s, 160 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5, three-story dwelling; G. W. Wickersham against Rosalie Joel and others; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $17,360.36; taxes, &c., $306.80; to John B. Clark, for a client, for $24,250.

81st St, 204 and 206 West, s s, 137.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x100.2, five-story flat; Ellis Hyman against San Diego Realty Co. and others; Loadon & D., attorneys, W. H. Hirsh, referee; due, $11,483.67; subject to first mortgage of $45,000; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

Av, 1352, n w corner of St Mark's Place, 48x120, two-story theatre; Aaron Wartels against Samuel Aubenblick Co. and others; Marks & M., attorneys; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $18600.55; taxes, &c, $1,005.04; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

95th St, 335 East, n s, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.8, five-story tenement; H. B. Morse and others against Robert Smolka and others; Martin, F. & S., attorneys; C. E. Heydt, referee; due $21,524.01; taxes, &c., $700.55; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Henry Brady.

Cherry St, 227 to 231, s w corner of Jefferson St, 75x94.8, three and six-story left buildings; withdrawn; to be readvertised.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

133d St, 206 West, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11, five-story tenement; J. C. Brown against E. S. Alton and others; Lord, D. & L., attorneys; A. W. Otis, referee; due, $29,605; taxes, &c., $1,130.92; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

De Reimer Av, w s, 25 ft s of Stillwell Av, 150x100; De Reimer Av, e s, 25 ft s of Stillwell Av, 200x100; Baychester Av, w s, 75 ft s of Macy Av, 50x86; De Reimer Av, e s, 275 ft s of Waring Av, 25x100; De Reimer Av, s e corner of Waring Av, 80x100; Stillwell Av, s s, whole front between Edson and Baychester Avs, —x25; adjourned to Aug. 4.

By Joseph P. Day.

261st St, 460 West, s w corner Tyndall Av, 37x100, two-story dwelling; F. H. Leavitt against Foster Property Builders and others; Hunt, H. & B., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $2,781.24; taxes, &c., $393.07; subject to first mortgage of $8,000; to the plaintiff for $3,250.

By George Price.

84 Av, 3,300 to 3,306, n e corner Boston Road, 115x—x to Boston Road, (991 to 995,) x150 x—, three six-story flats; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against A. G. Fuchs and others; Emmet & P., attorneys; Nathan Gordon, referee; due, $84,800.23; taxes, &c., $2,528.73; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

175th St, 781 East, s e corner Clinton Av, 90.3x18.5, four-story tenement; E. H. Hotgate against Holyoke Realty and Construction Co. and others; M. J. R. Purtis, attorney; W. B. Smith, referee; due, $14,811.

taxes, &c., $818.54; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

184th St, 181 West, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; H. D. Brewster against M. J. Hughes and others; E. H. Tatum, attorney; P. M. Crandell, referee; due, $4,724.49; taxes, &c., $513; subject to prior mortgage of $13,000.

By Henry Brady.

59th St, 41 East, n s, 99.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.2x100.5, four-story tenement and stores; M. J. McNamee against C. R. Chenoweth et al, Action 1; A. R. Johnson, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $23,701.49; taxes, &c, $482.20; subject to three mortgages aggregating $43,000.

Columbus Av, 35, e s, 20.5 ft s of 61st St, 20x70.6, four-story flat and stores; M. J. McNamee against C. R. Chenoweth et al, Action 2; A. R. Johnson, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $12,240.69; taxes, &c, $363.43; subject to two mortgages aggregating $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Park Av, 2,954, e s, 54.6 ft s of 153d St, 54.6x131.6x50x100.8, one-story market and vacant; National Bank of Far Rockaway against A. C. Michaud et al; Erwin, F. & C., attorneys; G. L. Hayes, referee; due, $3,853.05; taxes, &c, $333.60; subject to mortgage of $6,000.

Briggs Av, 2,751, w s, 100 ft n of 196th St, 20x90, three-story dwelling; M. H. Erbacher et al against N. S. McLaughlin et al; M. B. McHugh, attorney; J. H. Hildreth, referee; due, $1,431.69; taxes, &c, $225.

Franklin Av, 1,391, w s, 73.10 ft s of 170th St, 50x95, two-story dwelling; E. May et al against C. J. Fahrenkopf et al; Heironymus Breunich, attorney; J. H. Fargis, referee; due, $5,101.63; taxes, &c, $182.27.

Van Nest Av, s e corner of Hancock St, 25x100; W. L. Brown against John McNulty et al, C. B. Augustine, attorney; Neilson Olcott, referee; due, $2,437.58; taxes, &c, $756.65.

224th St, East, n s, 160 ft w of White Plains Road, 20x114; Anna Young against D. M. Meyerson et al; Shaw & L., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $3,328.58; taxes, &c, $465.83.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Clinton Av, s e corner of 181st St, for three 5-story brick tenements and stores, 54.2x48x54.2x31; Clint Construction Co., George Jaffa, 1,587 Vyse Av, President,) owners; George P. Boyland, 402 Fordham Road, architect; cost, $100,000.

Featherbed Lane, s w corner of Nelson Av, for 5-story brick tenement, 48.8½x110.4; Benjamin Schneider, 30 West 182d St, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $55,000.

Arthur Av, e s, 170 ft n of 180th St, for a 1-story brick shop, 20x45; Joseph Capasso, 2,460 Arthur Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Park Drive, s w corner of Circle Drive, for a 2-story brick dwelling, 45.6x33, and a 1-story garage, 14.0x20; Along the Hudson Co., Henry Kroger, 84 William St., President, owners; Mann & MacNeille, 74 East 45th St, architects; cost, $14,000.

170th St, n s e corner of Clinton Av, for a 5-story brick tenement, 50x88; Albert H. Herbst, 988 East 179th St, owner; Tremont Architectual Co., 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Madison Av, n e corner 58th St, for a three-story store and office building, 40.11x139.11; J. D. Crimmins, 624 Madison Av, owner; Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue Company; Paul M. Herzog, President, lessee; H. M. Baer, 665 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Avenue D, e s, 23 ft n of 6th St, for a four-story repair shop, &c., 20.7x100; Wendel Estate, owner; J. Fisher, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN WANTED

Property salesman wanted for Kensington, Great Neck. Permanent salary paid in proportion to sales made. Splendid opening for high grade, experienced man. None other need apply. If now employed, communication will be treated as strictly confidential.

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New Departure.

One-family brick houses, 7 & 8 rooms; large porch; at station of new Sea Beach Railway. 250 sold in 8 years. Terms like rent. Send for booklet or call. OTTO SINGER, premises, 248 Kings Highway. Take West End "L" to 62d St.; change to Sea Beach trolley to Kings Highway Station.

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An All-Year Country Home.

Magnificent location, handsome house with every improvement; restricted section; elegant macadamized streets and boulevards; shade trees, sewer, &c.; rights and privileges to well kept private beach, yacht club and tennis courts; an ideal home; can be purchased very reasonable; only need $500 cash, balance can be arranged. Jones, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KEW HOUSES

TWO FOR SALE in best restricted section, five minutes station; ten rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, large living room, open fireplace, parquet floors, white enameled woodwork, mahogany/ized doors — copper weather stripping, bronzed window screens, shades, decorations, etc., $8,900 and up. Apply Builder, John K. Turton, 261 Abingdon Road. Phone 39 Richmond Hill; or 101 Park Av., N. Y. Phone 6028 Murray Hill.

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and enjoy the wonderful tonic air at

Brentwood, Long Island

Bungalows, Cottages and Plots on easy terms.

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1 West 34th St., New York.

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Needs few repairs; 8 rooms, full cellar; outbuildings, shade trees; ideal location for good paying boarding house or poultry plant; property all fenced in; need $200 cash; balance $18 per month; title guaranteed. Address C. Sarah, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Can be seen until 8 P. M.

Overlooking Long Island Sound.

Modern up-to-date brick tapestry cottage; surrounded with fine cherry trees; every modern improvement; fine fishing; thirty-five minutes from New York City. Bargain; terms to suit. Owner, Box 64 Times.

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High, rich land, ¼ to 2 acres, 55 minutes from New York and Flatbush stations; $5 down, $3.50 per month. An ideal place for a home and chicken farming. Address Brown, Box 32 Times.

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BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE of NEW YORK, is selling at private sale MODERN HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, BUILDING LOTS, at Grantwood, Palisade, Mersemara, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey, about opposite Grant's Tomb. Prices average about 50% of former prices. These Properties must be sold quickly to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. Bargains for Builders, Investors, Homeseekers. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 661 Times Bldg., New York City.

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Mount Arlington, handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets, city improvements; lake view unsurpassed; fine shade; 100x400; cost $20,000. Price $9,000. Your terms; elevation 1,200 feet.

Near New Bresslin Hotel, handsome residence, 15 rooms; all modern improvements; about two acres; 300 feet water front; boathouse, windmill; cost $30,000. Sacrifice $13,000; your terms.

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BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful Brick Houses For Rent, $30

Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt.

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An exceptional opportunity is offered to buy or rent unfurnished

A Shore Front AT Larchmont, N.Y.

With an expansive view of Long Island Sound, on a plot about ½ acre, with beautiful old shade trees, within a block of the Manor trolley and bathing beach. COOLEST LOCATION IN LARCHMONT; new house with stucco finish and perfect appointments; eleven large rooms, three bathrooms and two lavatories, luxurious plumbing fixtures, hot-water heat, also hardwood trim and floors, open fireplaces, two sleeping porches and extensive verandas; easy terms.

Apply to
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38 Park Row, Suite 1119.
'Phone, 1280—Cortlandt.

To Quick Purchaser to Close an Estate

To rent or lease at Park Hill, Yonkers, opposite Elevator, house 17 rooms, modern improvements; superb view of Hudson; 2 minutes from station; immediate occupancy; can be seen by appointment. Apply own broker or M. H. Brown, 14 Hamilton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

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COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Beautiful Private Home. An Exceptional Offer.

Furnished 10-room house for rent at Red Bank, N. J., cor. East Front Street and Harrison Avenue, on line of trolley; 10 minutes from centre of town.

Very prettily and completely furnished; has all improvements; also new, up-to-date garage and beautiful grounds.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

143 & 145 East 31st St.

TO LEASE.

5-story and 3-story Building

on plot 5,500 square ft.; low rent to good tenant.

F. & G. PFLOMM,
9 West 29th Street.

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Adjoining 59th St., (Transfer Corner.)

Chance to secure store in select apartment, hotel, club and residential district at an attractive rental. Size of stores 18'x90', 25'x90' or 36'x90'.

MARSTON & CO., Agents,
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3 Lofts, Fire Proof Bldg.

521-523 West 20th St.

40x490 All Light

All improvements. Low rent. Apply to owner at 531 West 26th St., or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 WEST STANTON 91ST ST.
Eight rooms and bath, $840-$900. All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)
Seven rooms and bath, $1,800-$1,800. All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West (100th St.)
Eight rooms and bath, $960. All-night elevator service.

MARION
2,612 Broadway (98th St.)
Six rooms and bath, $930-$980. All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

CARROLLTON
601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station). Five, six and seven rooms; one and two baths. $630-$1,000.
All-night elevator service.

BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

The Coronet 57 WEST 58TH ST.

6-8-9-12 ROOMS,
2-3 Baths; Rents $1400 to $3600

Ten-story, fireproof building, separate passenger and service elevators, cold storage system, electric light, steam heat, telephone, mail chute, &c. Apply on premises, your own broker, or Harris & Vaughan, Agents, 569 Fifth Ave. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

Situated in Finest Residential Section.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.

RECENTLY COMPLETED

For Lease from October 1.

8 & 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Absolutely fireproof.

Exceptional Light and Air.

Rental $2,750 to $3,250.

Superintendent on Premises.

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485 5th Av. Tel. 2750 Murray Hill.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies at $2,500 to $3,500. Resident Superintendent.

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Hague Court

Near Columbia University,
400 WEST 118TH, Corner Morningside Drive.
7 Large Rooms, $900-$1,000.

Unusually large, light rooms, beautifully decorated; two toilets; undesirable tenants excluded; dogs not allowed; concessions and immediate possession for limited number.

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503 5th Av. Phone 3715 Murray Hill.

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1 Room and Bath, $12.50
2 Rooms and Bath, $15.00
Running Water in Every Room.
Rooms en Suite with Bath, $20.00
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N. W. cor. B'way, at 89th St.
Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE

Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,

Rentals $1,200 to $2,200.
The 7 and 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

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West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
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Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

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Efficient Day and Night Service Assured.

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APARTMENTS CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

MODERN APARTMENTS

RICHMOND HILL
27 Washington Square North.
Facing the Park.
Apartments of 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $960 to $1,500.

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6-12 East 58th Street.
Adjoining Central Park Plaza.
Desirable Apartments of Eight Rooms.
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Steam Heat; Open Plumbing.
All Night Elevator Service.

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200-210 West 57th Street.
Southwest Corner 7th Ave.
Apartments of Seven and Eight Exceptionally Large Rooms.
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Everything You Can Ask for in a City Home

Fashionable neighborhood. Magnificent fireproof building. Accessible location. Spacious living and sleeping rooms. Maxmum light and ventilation. Private open-air garden. Superior service. Just a few features of "The Belnord." For full particulars agent on premises, or inquire

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The highest achievement in apartment house construction
Broadway, 86th to 87th Streets

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THE MARKENFIELD
605-611 WEST 111TH ST.
Overlooking the Hudson.
6 rooms & bath; rents $900-$1,020
5 rooms & bath; rents 660- 840
4 rooms & bath; rents 600- 660

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35 WEST 96TH ST.
High class fireproof building, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; express subway station at 96th St.; 7 rooms and bath; all large outside rooms; rents $900 to $1,800.

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Handsome Apartments, 8 rooms and 2 baths; only two left; one at $1,350, one at $1,500.

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7 rooms & bath; rents $900-$1,000
8 rooms & bath; rents 1,000- 1,200

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Bachelor Apartment, 2 rooms and bath; rent $660.

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10-Story Fireproof Building.
Every up-to-date appointment.

8 to 11 Rooms, 2&3 Baths
RENTAL $1,600 TO $2,500.

Inquire Agent, on premises, or

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211 W. 43d St. and 212 W. 44th St., Times Square
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Furnished or Unfurnished
Service and Appointments of Highest Order
Apply ASTOR OFFICE
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High-Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms.
Rents $35, $75.

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Suites Available, Unfurnished and Partly Furnished, for Light Housekeeping, Studio and Business Purposes.

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14 Rooms, 5 Bathrooms

SUBLET $5,000

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APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
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7 Rooms & 2 Baths
$2,250 & $2,500
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $4,000
Private House Rooms and Large Closets.
Supt. on Premises.
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All improvements: elevator service; apartments 4 and 5 rooms and bath; rents $510-$660.
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GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th Street.
Fine double studio overlooking Central Park to lease. James E. Ball, Manager.

The Sevillia
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Apartments of 1 rooms and bath, unfurnished from Oct. 1st. Southern exposure.

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10 Rooms & 3 Baths (Being Renovated)
$1,800—$2,000

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Eton Hall
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7 and 8 Rooms & 2 Baths
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The Waramaug
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7 Rooms and 2 Baths
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233 West 83rd Street
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7 Rooms and Bath
$1,000—$1,350

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NEW APARTMENTS IN
Park Avenue Section

Leases Now Being Made from October.

Location	Rooms	Baths	Rents
103 EAST 86TH ST. At Park Avenue.	5 6 7	2 3	$1,400 $1,650—$1,800 $2,000
116 EAST 63D ST. At Park Avenue.	8 9	3	$2,000—$2,500 $2,350—$2,650
969 PARK AVENUE Northeast Corner 82d St.	9 10 12	3 3 4	$2,700—$3,300 $3,300 $3,900—$4,000
755 PARK AVENUE Southeast Corner 72d St.	9 10 11	3 4 3	$3,500—$4,300 $5,000 $4,000—$4,600
640 PARK AVENUE Northwest Corner 66th St.	18	6	$9,000—$12,000

APARTMENT RENTING GUIDE SENT ON REQUEST.

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The Van Dyck & Severn

72nd St.—Broadway—73rd St.
Subway Station at 72nd St.
High-class attractive apartments of

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths Rental $1,800 to $3,800

These apartments are absolutely fireproof and modern in every detail. All improvements, including refrigeration.
All rooms large and light, with abundant closet space.
Solid porcelain bathtubs with shower appliances.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
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MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
71 Broadway

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Hudsonia

79 St. & Riverside Drive
(315-321 West)

An apartment house de luxe, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson and the Palisades. Thoroughly modern, comfortable, and handsome in every detail. Conveniently arranged in suites of

6 and 7 Rooms
Rents $900 to $1,100

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

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4, 6, & 7 Rooms and Bath.
REASONABLE RENTS
Well managed; elevator service; electric light, mail chute, steam heating, hot water. Prompt and Excellent Service
DAY AND NIGHT.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway, at 74th St.

Paterno
440 RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 118TH STREET.
A 14-story building of the highest type, ideally situated, overlooking Hudson River.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1,500 to $2,400.
3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS, $750 TO $1,350.
Inquire at the Building, or
Lotan H. Slawson Company,
Tel. Mad. Sq. 8680. 17 Madison Ave.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it per

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, to take effect July 28, 1914: Lieuts. James Adams, 21 to 202 W. J. McGrath, 29 to School for Recruits; George Maxwell, 69 to School for Recruits, W. F. Maher, 202 to 21; Sergt. John Gargan, 18 to 276; Patrol. George Willett, 39 to 17, assigned as station house attendant; to take effect July 27: From prects. indicated to Det. D., designated as Act. Det. Sergts. Second Grade, assigned to 12 Det. Prec't for duty in Special Squad No. 2; Sergt. J. L. McGrath, 29; Patrol. T. J. Cantwell, 28; Peter Voelbel, 36; T. J. Duffy, 148; T. B. Randall, 31; L. R. Church, 146; J. A. Caufield, Jr., 7; Matron Maude M. Leslie, 16.

Temporary assignments: Inspector John Daly, 8 Insp. Dist., to assume duties of Borough Inspector for 4 days from July 28; Capt. T. A. Tierney, 149, to command 6 Insp. Dist. for 4 days from July 28; Lieuts. D. J. Lyons, 12, to 89 for 16 days from Aug. 1; J. C. Vissers, 15, to 99 for 10 days from July 29; C. B. Sherwood, 18, to 33 for 16 days from Aug. 2; Frank Rheinlein, 150, and G. H. Ellis, Marine Div., to Bureau of Telegraph for 30 days from July 29; Sergt. Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Bu. for 5 days from July 28, detailed to Det. Att'y's office, New York; Patrol. M. B. Freidlander, 13; Max Lowe and Nathan Whitman, 15, to 1 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from July 29; T. J. Martin, 18, and F. J. Allen, 62, to Det. Bu. for 5 days from July 28, detailed to Dist. Att'y's office, New York; P. J. Barmonde, 28, to 4 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from July 27; L. F. Ryan, 82, to 8 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from July 29; J. J. Wilson, 29, to Det. Bu. for 5 days from July 27, detailed to Dist. Att'y's office, New York; Edward Beron, 155, to 2 as operator of patrol wagon for 10 days from July 27, pending return to duty of operator on sick report; Peter Thornton, 156, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 1 for 10 days from July 28; C. P. Mooney, 161, to Det. Bu. for 2 days from July 27, detailed to Dist. Att'y's office, Kings; Francis Kane, 163, to office of Chief Surgeon for 10 days from July 28; G. M. Bliaffer, 278, to 12 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from July 29; J. J. Brennan, Traf. Div., D, to C. O., duty at training stable for 30 days from July 29. To C. O., duty in Special Squad 4, from prects. indicated, for 10 days from July 28: Theodore Henkler, 4; J. W. Conway, 15; W. F. Kirwin, 21; W. F. Reith, 86.

To School for Recruits, from prects. indicated, for 1 day, from July 30: J. W. Mackey, 1; P. W. Hall, 7; John Hiney, 13; Kyran Farrell, 15; M. J. McGrath, 16; J. M. Dunn, 28; Patrick Walsh, 35; C. T. Gallagher, 37; John McGuirk, 43; Daniel Nihill, 61; J. J. Palmer, 61; T. C. Adams, 143; W. J. Haney, 146; C. G. Farter, 154; Frederick Dehler, 163; W. A. Gunser, 165; J. Y. Duggan, 4; J. F. Walsh, 13; C. J. Kenney, 14; J. F. Coughlin, 15; Christian Twillman, 18; J. J. Cosgrove, 35; H. J. Burke, 37; J. H. Miller, 43; Thomas Madden, 43; G. E. Searl, 61; William Kavanagh, 62; Matthew Bongard, 145; F. B. Doherty, 147; H. J. Maddren, 156; Frederick Fleischmann, 164; J. J. Walther, 167. To School for Recruits from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from July 28: C. Aichmann, 2; Harry Heane, 21; Louis Rosenfeld, 29; J. R. Randolph, 15; W. F. Menke, 65; Frank Deery, 158; W. J. Henry, 7; J. C. Sterett, 16.

Assignments Discontinued.—Patrol. Daniel Donohue, 17, as station house attendant, from July 28.

Leaves with pay: Borough Inspector—J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, for 4 days from July 28. Capt.—Patrick Corcoran, 290, for 8 days from Aug. 1. Without pay: Patrol.—T. J. McCartney, 148, for 1 day from 8 A. M. July 25; D. T. Kelly, 153, for 1 day from 8 A. M. July 26; J. J. Frey, 157, for 1 day from 4 P. M. July 27; E. F. Butler, 276, for 2 days from July 25; Charles Bridges, Traf. Div. A, for 1 day from 7 A. M. July 28.

Sick leaves granted from July 28: Patrol.—Henry Deenling, 35, 30 days; J. P. Lyons, 81, 20 days; Joseph Shepherd, 159, 14 days; W. G. Armstrong, 275, 90 days.

Application for pay approved: Patrol.—T. V. Burke, Traf. Div. D, from May 1 to July 4 while sick.

Granted full pay while on sick report: Patrol.—Louis Shonfeld, 21, from July 15 to July 18; William Piteninger, 32, from July 16 to July 20.

Restored to duty: Patrol. W. J. Ryan, 1, to take effect 11:22 A. M. July 22.

Suspended from duty: Patrol.—W. J. Ryan, to take effect 11:24 A. M. July 22; J. F. McAuliffe, 154, to take effect 12:47 A. M. July 28.

Resigned: Patrol.—M. S. Shields, 13, to take effect July 27.

Notice.—Commencing with August, 1914, two payrolls shall be prepared each month, the first covering the first fifteen days and the second the balance of the month.

No deductions shall be made from the first payroll for sickness, absence, or fines, except in cases of death, resignation, retirement, or criminal accounting before the payroll is prepared.

The payroll covering the first fifteen days shall be presented at the Chief Clerk's office by Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond commands on the 5th, and by Manhattan and Bronx commands on the 6th of each month. When either date falls on a Sunday or holiday the time of presentation shall be advanced accordingly.

Broken time lists and payrolls for the second portion of the month shall be prepared and submitted at the times and in the manner provided in Rules 221, 223, and 224. All time lost since the 19th of the previous month shall be deducted from the second payroll.

Grade men advanced to take effect during either payroll period shall be carried for the proper number of days in each grade.

Payroll forms may be obtained at the Stationery Bureau, 300 Mulberry Street, on July 31.

Fire Department.

Advanced from second to first grade, effective Aug. 2, (No. of engine follows names): J. M. McCue, 1; D. T. McMahon, 5; W. A. Gillan, 9; J. J. Hamilton, 8; C. M. Nixon, 8; Frank Petry, 9; T. J. Finn, 10; M. A. Ballentine, 12; G. J. Craig, 26; William Klein, (No. 2,) 29; A. R. Hveen, 31; P. J. Radtke, 31; James McKernan, 34; C. J. Barthen, 42; J. J. Burke, 47; Otto Schweitzer, 50; J. T. Dunleavy, 56; M. J. Sullivan, 56; Philip Ploeser, 57; W. H. B. McMahon, 61; D. G. Fruhler, 65; R. J. Meehan, 80; W. V. O'Hara, 91; A. F. Leonard, 92; W. A. Fasole, 152; J. A. Schweikert, 155; Geo. Ward, 158; C. F. A. Kentler, 208; W. H. Reilly, 203; L. J. Eagon, 209; J. A. Heslin, 211; J. V. Summers, 213; Albert Eck, 235; C. H. Waters, Jr., 240; Geo. Samuels, 241; A. L. Dhuy, 257; Conrad Winkelman, 257; David Fox, 259; J. W. Newman, 263; E. L. J. Loftus, 278; Jacob Ehmann, Jr., 283; H. H. Veriod, 286; Nicholas Zampino, 288; Patrick O'Connor, 288. (No. of H. & L. after names:) F. J. Murphy, 1; J. A. Johnson, (No. 1,) 2; J. G. Calhoun, 3; J. M. Jensen, 3; L. A. Keller, 6; H. E. Flynn, 7; M. F. Casey, 18; B. W. Russell, 20; P. A. Fitzgerald, 22; C. J. Stern, 24; P. J. Scully, 26; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 35; W. F. Arnold, 35; J. A. Unrath, 40; O. M. Golde, 78; F. L. Dowling, 105; C. B. Franssen, 116; A. L. Williams, 118; John Capillo, 121; J. P. Collins, 187; O. L. Schell, 127.

From 3d to 2d grade, Aug. 6: John L. O'Toole, Eng. 55.

From 4th to 3d grade, Aug. 7: Michael F. Powers, Eng. 11; Martin Lyons, Eng. 18.

From 4th to 3d grade, Aug. 21: Emil A. Faulhaber, H. and L. 18.

From 4th to 3d grade, Aug. 26: Louis F. Kiefer, Jr., Eng. 151.

Penalties imposed.—Frank M. Munn, Eng. 244, conduct prejudicial to the good reputation of the dept. and violation of Section 103: Guilty, and ordered that all recreation leaves allowed under Sec. 154 of the rules be withheld for a period of fourteen days from 8 A. M. July 29 to 8 A. M. Aug. 12, 1914.

Retired after 20 yrs. service: Lt. Wm. O'Gorman, H. and L. 38, from 1 A. M. Aug. 1, pension $1,020 a yr.; Lieut. Louis Sleckman, H. and L. 54, from Sept. 1, pension $1,050 a yr.

Leaves (no pay): Bernard Weber, H. and L. 17, for 48 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 2.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—First, 5%; seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

WANTED, $15,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON FACTORY COSTING OVER $100,000. TO BE USED FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION; WILL PAY 6 PER CENT.; PROPERTY WELL INSURED; COMPANY WELL RATED; PRINCIPALS ONLY. ROOM 403, 38 PARK ROW.

Loan $75,000 wanted on acreage Westchester County, near Briarcliff; value $250,000. Metropolitan, 136 Times Downtown.

City Property.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To Lease.—Five-story apartment house on 7th Av., near 147th St.; rents $5,640; will lease for $3,600. Address Chas. Galewski Co., Inc., 941 Intervale Av., Bronx.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Hunts Point Avenue, 50x100, free, clear; will sell cheap; easy terms; quick action necessary. Lehr, 6 Ainslie St., Brooklyn. Telephone Stagg 3892.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach; golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent. C 65 Times.

Residence Park.—Nine rooms; convenient; rent, sell at bargain. C. B. ALLEN, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Only 7 minutes' walk to station; 12-room house, 2 baths; large lot; price $10,500; easy terms; great bargain. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Model homes for sale, $4,500 up. Oliver Hubbard Co., 10 S. 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A rare opportunity to purchase pretty country home, 55 minutes out, in big business town; banks, schools, stores, churches, &c.; at a sacrifice; new house of six rooms, with improvements; magnificent large piece of garden land; big frontage; the whole place is for $2,700; $125 cash, balance $15 a month; if you don't want to come to the city, plenty of work to be had in this big town. D. Carson, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Will exchange residence at Sea Cliff for mortgage; price $7,000. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN—$7,500; VERY EASY TERMS; CRAFTSMAN HOME NEAR THE WATER. Shaded grounds, 100x200 feet, 50 feet elevation; very short walk to Express Station Lackawanna Railroad; large living room, with open fireplace, panelled in hardwood; dining room has beamed ceiling; butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry; six large bedrooms, some en suite; 3 fine baths, sewing room, trunk room; near country club; best of tennis, boating, fishing and bathing; select social organizations; every city convenience—electricity, steam heat, hot water; parquet floors; a very substantially built house. For particulars address OWNER, P. O. Box 702, N. Y. C.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Helderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford.—New houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $100 cash, bal. as rent; large plots $3,000 up; large choice; sewer, steam heat, hardwood floors, open fire, open fireplace, sleeping porch; fine surround's; n'r sta. and school; com't'n, 10½c. Shaheen, Cranford, N.J.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Westfield.—New house, 6 rooms, big plot $4,800; $300 cash and payments. HOME AND GARDENS COMPANY, Inc., C. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

Beautiful house, 8 rooms and 2 baths; latest improvements; best section of town; sell on satisfactory terms. S. R. Droescher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Fanwood houses and plots, cheap; easy payments. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—$100,000 estate in Stamford, Conn., at less than two-thirds its value, because owner must live in Europe; 18-room house, gardener's house, large garage, dairy and outhouses; all modern and in perfect condition; about 40 acres ground, highly cultivated; finest neighborhood in New England; principals only. Address F. S., Box 117 Times Downtown.

Farms.

JERSEY FRUIT FARM.

14 acres; near town and two railroads; 2 hours N. Y.; high, land; fine views; good buildings and water; city conveniences possible. Small cash payment, easy terms. OWNER, X 348 Times Annex.

To Let—Unfurnished.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful old country home, large residence modernized; barn, grounds, fruit; equity $15,000; rent $100 monthly; exceptional opportunity. Owner, 686 Springfield Av.

To Let—Furnished.

HIGHMOUNT, GRAND HOTEL STATION. Two nicely furnished cottages THE CASCADES to rent for balance of season, $125 each. Walter A. Stevens, 55 John St. Tel. 2279 John.

Cottage, Long Island, furnished, within one hour of city; during August and September; $50 to $75 per month. L 217 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Small furnished house on ocean for immediate possession. K. D. McMurrich, 14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 8194.

Wanted, completely furnished cottage in Long Island balance Summer; state price, &c. L 86 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Large, light, attractive office, furnished or unfurnished, for rent in new Bradstreet Building; two passenger elevators opening into reception room; floor space 21x40; ideal for publisher. Apply 11th floor.

WILL SUBLET DESIRABLE OFFICE. Prominent building; Wall St. district; furnished or unfurnished. P 254 Times Downtown.

Lofts, Long Island City for rent 2?c. sq. ft.; built to suit. Galbreath, 319 W. 96th.

Part of office to rent; all accommodations. Room 804, 7 West 32d St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park.

1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private baths, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms & bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

Bargain.—Sublet, three months, West 70's, four rooms, kitchenette, including electric light; hotel service; particulars. Leland's, 40 West 33d St.

219 West 80th St.—Bargain, five daintly furnished rooms; complete housekeeping. Superintendent.

164th, 601 West.—Three rooms; bargain; for August only. 4730 Audubon, Apt. 55.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

144TH STREET, 541 WEST.

Newly decorated four and five-room apartments; steam heat, hot water; telephone operator; rents, $28 to $36. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

14th St., 321 West.—Six extra large rooms and bath; all improvements; see janitor.

(Broadway,) 547 West 123; elevator; front; southern exposure; 6 rooms, bath; $50-$55.

86th St., 257 W.—Studio apts., 2 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; $900 to $2,750.

127th St., 79 West.—Nice first flat, six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $25.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

East Side.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house; modern; possession October; $50.

Brooklyn.

357 Sterling Place, (Prospect Park.)—High-class apartments; best section; rents, $28 up.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

New Jersey.

Boarders Wanted.—Very shady, light, cool rooms; 10 minutes' walk from lake for boating and fishing; good board; $7 a week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, Cranbury, N. J. R. F. D. No. 4.

FEW select guests desiring best, appreciating comfort, can be accommodated; moderate price; high ground, overlooking lake; home table. Woodcliff Lake, P. O. Box 146.

South Orange, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home and location; near Lackawanna and field club; rooms and bath; couple or gentlemen.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; telephone.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Fine suites and separate rooms; excellent board; parlor dining.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,047, (122d.)—Comfortable, airy rooms; hot water; substantial board; references.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Single, double rooms; Summer rates; ref.

57TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; excellent table; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single rooms; excellent table.

78D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, running water; table board; subway, "L"; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; references.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single rooms; water, steam; excellent board; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—First-class French and Spanish boarding house; excellent table; good service; all conveniences.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Cool rooms, all with private baths; telephone; Subway.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Excellent, modern accommodations; Southern cuisine; Summer rates; references.

82D, 50 and 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board.

84TH ST., 53 WEST.—Electric fan, cool, dining, large, small rooms; private baths; Jewish; reference.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; reasonable rates; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large single rooms; newly furnished; refined home; parlor dining.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD ING. SMITH.

118TH, 580 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Riverside section; excellent cuisine; table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

149TH ST., 540-558 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway, beautiful Riverside; healthful section; "The Audubon," (office 544;) cool, bright rooms; board, service, and surroundings; single, $7 to $12; $14 to $20 for two. Tel. 2787 Audubon.

Rockhurst.—Year round country home, city limits; high elevation; grounds; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED—By young man, board and lodgings in first-class boarding house in neighborhood of Broadway and 72d St.; permanent, L 11 Times.

WANTED BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, nicely furnished room with board, Madison Av., between 23d and 42d Sts. preferred. E 7 Times Annex.

JEWISH gentleman wishes room and board; reasonable; private family of adults; uptown; boarding houses not considered. L 83 Times.

YOUNG gentleman wants room and board in refined private family, where there are young people. L 41 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms; large and small; reasonable.

19TH ST., 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all-night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

36TH ST., 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; attractive Summer rates; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates; telephone.

92D ST., 128 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

PARK AV., 13, (near 33d subway.)—Large and small rooms; $4 up.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES received at Times Down Town Branch Manager offices for NEW YORK CITY at office rates.—Adv.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite, single; gentlemen; permanent only; electricity, telephones; references.

97TH ST., 32 WEST.—Very comfortable double, single rooms; every convenience; $3 up.

127TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant front room, medium size; private house; reference.

46TH ST., 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; board optional; every convenience; telephone.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath; electric light; telephone; also very desirable single rooms; very moderate.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; electricity; select; reasonable.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; select residence; reasonable.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Large and small rooms; refined house; business people.

61ST, 28 WEST.—Beautiful, clean rooms, phone, bath; all transportation facilities; transients.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished medium room, running water; Summer rates.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, single, en suite; private bath; board optional; references.

73D, WEST, (Broadway.)—Room for gentleman in private family. X 327 Times Annex.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Rooms, different from the average; large and small; select.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room, private bath; also adjoining; Summer rates; private house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath, suitable physician; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; conveniences; reasonable.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; conveniences; private bath; Subway, "L."

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful rooms; private bath; twin beds; Subway; Summer rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; one hall room, see and appreciate.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; electricity; private bath; Summer rates.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; near Central Park; large, small rooms; Summer rates.

82D, 134 WEST.—Summer rates; large rooms; private bath; also single room.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, with and without bath; select neighborhood; telephone.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Delightfully cool front parlor and bedroom, suite adjoining bath; piano; private entrance. Holbrook, or phone Bryant 3816.

88TH ST., 71 WEST.—Room, running water in apartment; convenient "L," Subway, $3. Kelly.

89TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool room, with private bath; also single; electricity.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suite; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3-$4. McManamon.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

118TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8138.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Phone 4834 Morningside.)—Beautiful, cool front room, with bath; references; private family. Reasonable. White.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, corner 66th St.—Private family would rent charming room, overlooking Park, adjoining bath, 7th floor, elevator house; couple or gentleman. Railing.

MANHATTAN AV., 535.—Large, light, airy rooms; private; all conveniences; Subway; L.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (72d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, (137th Subway.)—Single and connecting rooms; excellent table. Apt. 34.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; room $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; private house; references required.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

ASSISTANT for office work; keen ability to remember names. 506, 1,416 Broadway.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY DESIGNERS AND TRIMMERS.

The Gimbel Millinery Organization measures up to the highest standard that America affords. If designers and trimmers who have full confidence in their ability will associate themselves with us they will find a splendid opportunity for adding to their artistic as well as their financial progress.

Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

MODELS for women's coats and suits; stylish and attractive; bust, 36; skirt length, 41. 1,182 Broadway, Room 503.

NURSE WANTED.—Hospital-trained baby's nurse, with personal reference; phone, write. Mrs. R. L. Davis, Far Rockaway. Phone Far Rockaway 2258.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER — Wanted; American. Must have high school education and one or more year's office experience. Box S 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Young woman with high school education. Must have at least one year's business experience. Prefer girl over 20 years of age. Salary, $8 to begin with; excellent chance for advancement. Apply 9 A. M. 1303 Flatiron Building.

TEACHER.—Wanted, a woman of fine disciplinary and pedagogical ability to teach elementary classes in third or fourth year; good compensation to right party. Apply personally and with testimonials at 470 West 145th St., Wednesday, between 4:30 and 6 P.M.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 6 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

COMPETENT MEN, over 25, well educated, energetic, neat appearance, to interview selected list; also professional people; commission. Textbook Bureau, 156 5th Av.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, etc.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; Summer session; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

I WANT A MAN, (over 27 years old,) who can sell SERVICE and EFFICIENCY to business men—whether that service be in connection with a typewriter, an adding machine, a motor truck, or what not. To such a man I will give a good salary—with a commission that offers a big income to a big man. New York City territory. Send your credentials with first letter. Address in confidence, Sales Manager, P. O. Box 1,301, New York City.

MODEL for men's clothing; must be size 37. Apply in person, Heidelberg, Wolff & Co., 444 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN WANTED.

Property salesman wanted for Kensington, Great Neck. Permanent salary paid in proportion to sales made. Splendid opening for high-grade, experienced man; none other need apply. If now employed, communication will be treated as strictly confidential.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., 1 West 34th St.

SALESMAN WANTED, WITH OUT-OF-TOWN TRADE, FOR LADIES' HAT JOBBER, ON STRICT COMMISSION BASIS. STATE REFERENCES AND TERRITORY COVERED. APPLY BY LETTER. X 355, TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell a line of trimming for cloak trade; experience necessary; salary and commission. Call between 12—1 or 5—6, Joseph Julie Co., 51 West 29th.

SALESMEN.—Canvassing salesmen to work in Westchester County on a liberal commission basis. Must have good appearance. Apply Pure Water Service Co., 34 North Broadway, Yonkers.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, wanted for a popular line of skirts for Western and Southern States; liberal commission. X 356 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—Wanted, on children's dresses, for the city. Commission. Simon-Gottrieb Co., 175 Greene St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on silk petticoats; must have following; commission, Breinos, 130 West 28th.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

AGENTS.—We desire, for mutual profit, to appoint responsible agents (either ladies or gentlemen) for restricted territories, having efficient selling ability; commission only to start. Call 9 to 12 or other times by appointment. THE PAKAS COMPANY, INC., Room 838, Whitehall Building, New York.

CANVASSERS to sell $10 phonographs on installments; experienced men and women who can earn $40 per week wanted; deposit required on samples. Triton Phonograph Company, 41 Union Square.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Employment Agencies

Thirty cents a line.

Help Wanted, Female—Commercial.

STENOGRAPHERS (female) wanted immediately for permanent positions; salaries from $10 to $20. Call National Employment Exchange, (Agency,) 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, experienced; excellent positions; registry free. Van Fyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Help Wanted, Male—Commercial.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS—(10), age 25 to 35, must have had factory experience. $1,200 to $1,500. E. W. Carpenter Exchange Agency, Singer Building.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 3022 Columbus. Established 1890.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting for efficient help; have select list white, colored; city, country. Mrs. Noel, 101 West 96th St., near Columbus Av. Riverside 5062.

DURANT AGENCY, 176 West 135th St. Best colored help. Call any time, 9664 Morningside.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

AMERICAN GIRL wants employment; well educated; speaks French; good at figures. M. L. V., 253 West 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, some stenography; five years' experience; trial balance; controlling accounts; highly recommended; operate switchboard. K 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER; neat, wide awake; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 26; 8 years' experience; take complete charge of office and accounting department; monthly financial statements; statistics; correspondent. L 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced working; knowledge stenography; can take entire charge; highest credentials. L 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, efficient office man; ten years' experience; references; good penman; salary $30. K 369 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26; competent, reliable, trustworthy; eight years' practical experience. L 212 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CREDIT MAN, 35, capable taking full charge; salary $25 start. N 164 Times.

BOY, 16; attended high school; clean cut, faithful and reliable. K 342 Times Downtown.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT of experience, familiar with all branches of the trade, desires position. L 80 Times.

BUSHELMAN, experienced; first class; city, country. Useravits, care Goldstein, 75 East 113th St.

CARETAKER OR GARDENER, by married Japanese with child; have full knowledge of poultry, garden; handy tools; two years' reference as Supt. Please state particulars. K., 624 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR—Single, useful, careful driver, do repairs, good city driver; understands all around on gentleman's place; sober, honest, reliable man; best personal references; city or country. Carroll, 266 West 138th.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, (26,) temperate; operate and repair any car; three years last place; best references; reasonable. L 33 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Chinese, mechanic, experienced, wishes private position; references. C., 313 West 112th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 5 years' A1 reference. Chas. Elmore, 25 West 64th St.

DESIGNER.—Children's dress manufacturer and designer is open for position. N 137 Times.

GRADUATE Yale College and Yale Law School last June desires traveling or other position until he starts permanent work in the Fall; recreation preferred to money. Box 1,018, Yale Station, New Haven.

GROCER'S UNDERWORKER.—Business college graduate, young Japanese, wants position with grocery; grocer to get experience in general; will be pleased to help in bookkeeping; $10 month with board. Watanabe, 465 East 57th St.

INSURANCE EXECUTIVE, accountant, investigator, efficiency expert, experienced administrator large affairs, thorough knowledge life, casualty, surety, fidelity, statistics, law, and departmental requirements; modern systems, including Hollcreth; handled large force. N 114 Times.

JANITOR.—Couple (no children) wishes janitor position; understands steam heat; 5 years' experience; good references. Janitor, 870 East 176th St.

LEATHER GOODS or similar line wanted by salesman for city or out of town; references. L 40 Times.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION.—A business man, leaving for Russia, where he is connected with many leading firms all over the country, would like to represent some American manufacturer. Household, mechanical and industrial novelties—most desirable items. Address: E. Romm, care

BARNES DENIES ALL HINMAN'S CHARGES

"Absolutely False," He Says—"Never Dickered or Dealt with Murphy."

N. Y. COUNTY WORRIES HIM

Koenig, Mills, and Parsons Said to be Considering Indorsement of Roosevelt Candidate.

Chairman William Barnes of the Republican State Committee put Harvey D. Hinman, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, in the Ananias Club yesterday. Mr. Barnes said:

It is with great regret, that, at a time when the Republicans and independent citizens of the State are ready to vote against the continuation in power in the State Government of the Democratic Party as it has disclosed itself during the last three years, I am compelled, through a sense of personal honor, to speak for myself.

But the statement of Mr. Hinman, made this morning, demands this. Appealing to the Republican and Progressive primaries for the nomination of those two parties for Governor, he states in effect that I am a party to "a bi-partisan combine." This is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

I have not been at any time in my life in political combination, deal, dicker or association, either directly or through any representative, with Mr. Murphy or any of the "leaders" of Tammany Hall or their predecessors.

In June, 1910, before I was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and in accordance with the last Republican platform, which called for the freest action at the primaries on the part of the voters of each political party, as a citizen of this State, in the exercise of my rights, I opposed, as Mr. Hinman says, amendments to the primary law of the State proposed by him, as crude legislation, ineffective to accomplish the purpose for which they apparently were designed.

The principle involved in his measure was that of "committee designation," with preferential position on the party ballot for the candidates designated by the party committees—virtually placing with these committees absolute power of nomination, a legislative indorsement and conservation of the influence of party leaders. I opposed this bill in the columns of The Albany Evening Journal and used whatever other proper influence I might for its defeat.

Recalls Hinman's Negative Vote.

In the following year the Democratic Legislature passed, with every Republican in the Legislature voting No, including Mr. Hinman, the primary law of 1911 which contained the foregoing essential principle of the Hinman measure of 1910. The experience of the State with that law was of such a nature that it met with unanimous condemnation and has been repealed through the power of public sentiment.

During the Administration of Gov. Hughes, Mr. Timothy L. Woodruff, and not I, was Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Under the Administrations of Govs. Dix, Sulzer, and Glynn, thanks to Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican Party has not been in control of any administrative branch of the Government of this State. During that period, however, I have been Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and whatever influence I have been able to exert in a proper manner has been in opposition to all legislation of the character which Mr. Hinman has very properly denounced. The only difference in this respect between Mr. Hinman and myself being that I have been consistently at work in opposition to these measures every day of the year since 1911.

The people of the State, regardless of their political affiliations, are entitled to know whether a man occupying the position of Chairman of the Republican State Committee is guilty or innocent of the charges made by Mr. Hinman. If he is guilty of them, his office being one provided for by law, he should resign forthwith.

Therefore the Republican electors of the State, to whom Mr. Hinman is about to address himself for their suffrages, are justified in looking to him to make his case in truth and not through the repetition of the falsehood of Mr. Roosevelt, the real sponsor for his candidacy, and even whose phraseology he repeats, adding, to the evidence already in the mind of the public that the exploitation of this falsehood was the price he paid for the Progressive nomination, delivered to him in advance of the primaries by Mr. Roosevelt in accordance with his idea of a direct primary.

May Desert to Hinman.

Mr. Barnes is seriously disturbed over the attitude of certain members of the Republican organization, who he expected would line up with him in his opposition to Mr. Hinman. None of these members has come out in the open as yet, but it was said that they are seriously considering the advisability of throwing in their lot with both Hinman and Roosevelt, on the ground that it offers the best opportunity to put the Republican Party back into power in the State.

Among those mentioned as being likely to desert Barnes for Hinman was William L. Ward of Westchester. Ogden L. Mills, Herbert Parsons, and Samuel S. Koenig, President of the New York County Committee, are among those said to be on the fence.

Mr. Hinman, it was said, had a conference with Mr. Loeb and Progressive Chairman Robinson before returning to Binghamton yesterday. It was said he intends to have a talk with Col. Roosevelt on his next visit here.

John B. Rose, ex-State Senator of Orange County, is to manage Mr. Hinman's campaign in the State, it was said, while ex-Senator Josiah T. Newcomb of the Twenty-third Assembly District is to manage his campaign in the city. Just where the Hinman headquarters is to be opened was not announced.

The Hinman supporters have made overtures to Kings County. Jacob Livingston, the Republican leader there, has given no intimation as to where he stands. There was a report yesterday that Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn might be backed by the Hinman faction for United States Senator in return for Brooklyn support for Hinman.

Job E. Hedges would not discuss the Hinman statement yesterday. His friends said he had a much better opportunity to win at the Republican primaries than either Mr. Hinman or Mr. Whitman, as he had been consistently an organization man. Mr. Whitman, these friends said, had flirted with the Progressives and showed his willingness to accept their indorsement, while Mr. Hinman is openly for the Progressive nomination. Mr. Hedges's friends said it was only logical that the rank and file of the Republican Party would stick by the man who had stuck by them.

DID WHITMAN VOTE FOR TAFT?

Told the Colonel and Others He Voted for Roosevelt in 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 28.—Col. Roosevelt thinks that the statement by District Attorney Whitman, published in this morning's newspapers, in which Mr. Whitman asserted that Roosevelt attempted to dictate to him, was misleading, weak, and indefinite. He read what Whitman had to say with interest, especially the part in which Whitman let it be inferred that the Colonel had made overtures to him to come out against William Barnes, the Republican State Chairman, and his assertion that he had always supported the regular Republican nominee for office. The Colonel would like nothing better than to have Mr. Whitman furnish a bill of particulars to support these statements.

As to Mr. Whitman's statement that he supported the regular Republican nominee in 1912 as in former years, Col. Roosevelt feels that it is a matter of the greatest interest to the public to know the facts in order to determine whether Whitman misled those persons to whom he said he had voted for the regular Republican nominee or the ones to whom he said he had voted for Roosevelt, the Progressive Party nominee. Roosevelt thinks Whitman ought to make some further explanation, inasmuch as he holds that Whitman, despite his statement published today, told several individuals, including the Colonel himself, that he had voted for Roosevelt in 1912.

Col. Roosevelt expressed great pleasure today over the statement of principles made by Harvey D. Hinman, whom he has advised the Progressives to support for Governor on a fusion movement. Roosevelt will do whatever he can to aid Hinman in his campaign and will speak wherever it is thought advisable for him to appear in Hinman's interests. When he is wanted, Col. Roosevelt will speak in New York. The rest of his time he will devote to a hard campaign in the interest of the nominees of the Progressive Party for Congress, the Senate, and other offices in the various States. He will make as many trips as his health permits.

Tomorrow the Colonel will go to New York and will spend a short time in the afternoon at the National Headquarters. In the morning he will consult with his publishers.

CALDER IS CAMPAIGNING.

Tells Long Island Republicans of Evils of Tariff Tinkering.

Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, said in a speech at Riverhead, L. I., yesterday that what the country needed most at the present time is a "safety first" society for business interests.

"Such a society should be formed for the preservation of the lives of our business institutions," he said. "Just as important to the country as the abolishment of grade crossings is to you, is the need for the abolishment of tinkering with the tariff regardless of consequences and without sufficient knowledge of results to make such changes safe."

Mr. Calder attended a conference of Republicans to select delegates to the State Conference at Saratoga on Aug. 18. Another speaker was ex-Congressman William W. Cocks of Old Westbury, who wants to go to Congress again.

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WIRES FITZGERALD ABOUT A FALSEHOOD

Collector Malone Denies a Statement Attributed to Congressman.

WOULD LIKE TO BE HEARD

Suggests New York Delegation Let Him Appear When They Meet President Wilson.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, sent the following telegram yesterday to Representative John J. Fitzgerald, at Washington:

July 28, 1914.

Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

If you made the statement attributed to you in the Washington dispatches that I have ever been a candidate for any Congressional nomination, or that I discussed such a nomination with you in 1912 or in any other year, the statement is false, and you knew it to be false when you made it.

Furthermore, according to the Washington dispatches, I and my political activities are to be one of the chief subjects of complaint by you and some of your colleagues when you meet the President. If this be so, since there are thirty-one Democratic members on the New York delegation, it will not require supreme courage on your part to have me present at this conference frankly to admit any statements of fact or to deny any falsehoods. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE.

Mr. Malone several days ago sent Representative Fitzgerald a letter calling upon him to produce proof that he (Malone) had ever referred to the New York Congressional delegation as "crooks, thieves, and buccaneers." The Collector also sent copies of this letter to the various Congressmen in the State asking them their opinion of the charges. Several members of the New York delegation responded, saying they did not believe Mr. Malone was responsible for the situation between the President and the Democratic Party here.

Mr. Malone said he had received assurances that several of the Tammany Congressmen were not in sympathy with Representative Fitzgerald's attitude toward him. He said his only interest in the situation was to refute misstatements that are made about him by his opponents.

"I am not personally interested in what Congressman Fitzgerald thinks or says about me, except to deny deliberate misstatements of fact," said the Collector. "For years back Charles F. Murphy and his lieutenants have been trying to find some personal motive for the fight I have made for a clean house in the Democratic Party and for clean government in the State of New York. Their search has been in vain, and now, in desperation, they deliberately state a falsehood, which is known to the sun by every friend of mine in politics.

"There is a certain type of political leader who only grows sensitive and begins to talk in public when he is nervous about waning power or loss of patronage. But I remember that when President Wilson was Governor of New Jersey every time Smith or Nugent attacked him, his motives, or his programme, he considered that the cause of clean politics and good government had been advanced a full twenty-four hours."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Democratic members of the New York City delegation in Congress will confer with the President tomorrow afternoon on the Congressional political situation in the various city districts. An effort will be made to have the President settle the question of whether Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs of the Port of New York, is the Administration's mouthpiece in New York affairs and whether any anti-Tammany Congressional candidates have been indorsed by the White House.

When Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn called at the White House today to make an engagement for himself and fourteen of his colleagues, all of whom attended a meeting in Mr. Fitzgerald's office yesterday, he found that he was expected. The President's secretary and the other White House officials met him with smiles of welcome, and he was told to bring his colleagues tomorrow at 2:15 o'clock. The President will give an hour for the conference.

Other things will be discussed besides the grievance against Mr. Malone. Possibly patronage matters will be taken up, for the New Yorkers feel they have not had exactly a square deal in this respect, and the general attitude of the Washington Administration which they think has been decidedly cool toward them will be gone over with the President. However, the members are not going to the White House unprepared for disappointments. They consider that if Mr. Malone can be silenced in so far as Congressional politics is concerned their visit will not have been entirely futile.

Not all of the Democrats who attended yesterday's meeting will go to the White House. Some of them were compelled to go back to New York. It was said, however, that the delegation will be "representative."

The day at the capital was replete with whispered conference among the New Yorkers. As they went about in the Chamber and in the lobbies they were followed by curious eyes. As large a crowd of the New York City delegation has not been in the House for some time. None of the New Yorkers would discuss for publication the prospective White House conference.

PICKS BRYAN AND COLONEL.

C. E. Russell Says Wilson Doesn't Make Enough Noise.

Charles Edward Russell, Socialist nominee for United States Senator from New York, before sailing for Boulogne yesterday on the Holland-America liner Ryndam, said that in his opinion Theodore Roosevelt would be the Republican candidate for President in 1916, and would be hard to beat.

"I have just returned from a five weeks' trip through the Middle West," said Mr. Russell, "where I found a good deal of dissatisfaction against the present Administration. The people out there like noise and talk of 'Swatting the Trusts' and 'The Big Stick' pleases them mightily. I believe from all I hear through the West that the Democratic candidate will be the grand old man Bryan again. President Wilson does not shout loud enough when he does things to retain the admiration of the multitude."

Mr. Russell said the average hotels in the Middle West towns were abominable.

"I can allow for their having indifferent chefs and not having all the delicacies of the season like New York, but there is no earthly excuse for their not being clean," he said. "A complaint to the manager is only met with rudeness or indifference. Canned vegetables are the curse of the United States. In my five weeks' lecture tour in June and July, when Mother Earth gives forth green vegetables in abundance, I did not see a single vegetable on the bills of fare that was not canned, and New York City in that respect is little better than the Middle West or any other part of the United States."

Mr. Russell, who was accompanied by his wife, said he would return on Oct. 10 from Marseilles to be ready for the Fall campaign.

CARAVAN WINNING VOTES.

Women Boosting Cause with Ox Team and Prairie Schooner.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman of the Women's Political Union returned from Sullivan County yesterday to report that the political caravan under the auspices of the union which is working through the county is doing great good for the cause of Votes for Women.

There are four women, with Mary, the Hungarian cook, and a man politician for a driver, though the women take their turn. The caravan consists of a prairie schooner drawn by a pair of fine Dutch belted Holstein oxen, Teddy and Taft; a gipsy wagon drawn by a pair of horses, and Miss Phyllis Muller, the youngest member of the party, a young girl, rides another horse, Louis.

The women have won the men of the country by the fine oxen and their knowledge of "critters." Elmer Wiener, a Liberty politician, promised the women to vote for their cause on the strength of it, for he said that any woman who knew as much about animals ought to have a chance to express her wisdom at the polls.

Another Liberty politician, a dentist, was brought to terms in treating a suffering tooth which was giving Miss Freeman much trouble, Mrs. Elizabeth Worth Müller, the chaperon of the party, talking suffrage to him while he attended to the tooth.

COUNTERS CAN'T SEPARATE

But Women Primary Officials of Chicago Don't Shun 60-Hour Task.

CHICAGO, July 28.—An unforeseen difficulty confronts the election officials of this city who will be called upon to handle the September primary vote. Experts estimate that it will take sixty hours to count the primary ballots. The new primary law requires that the election officials do not separate from the time the polls close until the count is completed, and a large proportion of the judges and clerks who have qualified are women. So far none of the women has withdrawn.

An indication of the gigantic nature of the task of counting the primary vote is given in the fact that up to today petitions of 505 Democratic candidates had been filed here. There were 460 candidates of all parties on the ballot in 1912.

We Are Blasting to Get More Room

A RUMBLE, a sudden shower of earth and bits of rock, then a great hole, where before everything was solid earth. That's what dynamite does. Fall goods coming in and we must have room, so we are using the dynamite of merchandising on our stocks. We have cut prices so drastically that we'll get our room very quickly. Almost our Entire Stock is included in this

Clearance Sale of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

$20, $22.50, $25 and $28 Suits - $15
$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Suits $18
$32.50, $35 and $40 Suits - $21
$40, $45 and $50 Suits - $24

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

Our new store, Broadway, below Chambers St., opens at 8 A. M. Come in before your office opens and see these splendid values.

I. & G. N. NOTE DEAL ELIMINATES GOULDS

Agree to Sell Control to Noteholders in Consideration of an Extension.

OPTION GIVEN TO BANKERS

Existing Obligations to Run for Two and One-Half Years—Receivership the Alternative.

After conferences with George J. Gould, representatives of the holders of $11,000,000 of three-year five per cent. notes of the International & Great Northern, maturing Aug. 1, arranged yesterday for the provisional extension of the notes for two and a half years. About 60 per cent. of the noteholders were represented in yesterday's meeting, and if the minority accept the terms control of the railroad will be acquired by the owners of the notes.

An option for the purchase of 51 per cent. of the I. & G. N. stock has been taken by a committee consisting of Alexander J. Hemphill, President Guaranty Trust Company; Alvin W. Krech, President the Equitable Trust Company; Benjamin Strong, Jr., President Bankers Trust Company; S. H. Voorhees, Agent the Royal Bank of Canada; Franklin Q. Brown, of Redmond & Co.; R. Lancaster Williams, of Middendorf, Williams & Co., Baltimore, Md., and Frederick Strauss, of J. & W. Seligman & Co. Mr. Strauss made this explanation of the agreement with the Goulds:

"An understanding has been arrived at between trustees of the estate of Jay Gould, owners of a majority interest in the stock of the International & Great Northern Railroad, whereby an option has been given to a committee representing a majority of the noteholders to purchase 51 per cent. of the preferred stock of the International & Great Northern and 51 per cent. of the stock of the International and Great Northern Corporation, (the Virginia Holding Company, which owns the entire common stock of the railroad,) which option, if exercised, will insure control to the purchasers.

"The exercise of the option is conditioned upon the extension of all of the notes for a period of two and a half years at 6 per cent., the notes to be repaid at 101 at maturity. As part of the arrangement is a guarantee of interest equivalent to $680,000 for the benefit of the noteholders over a period of two and a half years.

"It is thought that this guarantee will not be needed, but it has been created to guard against any shortage in earnings during the period of the extended notes. As soon as the necessary papers have been prepared, noteholders will be asked to deposit their notes, under an extension agreement, with the Central Trust Company of New York, trustee of the notes. Every noteholder will have the opportunity to participate in the purchase of the stocks in proportion to his holdings. As the purchase is to be made on what is believed to be advantageous terms, it was thought only proper that noteholders should have the opportunity to participate. Full information will be given to noteholders in due course, so that they will have all the facts before them.

"It cannot be too clearly impressed upon noteholders that no arrangements have been made or are contemplated whereby non-assenting noteholders will be paid. The alternative of a failure to extend the notes is a receivership, with all the complications and disadvantages that this implies. Representatives of a majority of the noteholders have approved the plan."

DECIDES WOMEN MAY RUN

But Constitutional Convention Will Judge if They Shall Serve.

ALBANY, July 28.—The names of women candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention may be placed on official ballots and voted for, but the convention itself will be the final judge of the qualifications of its membership, including any women who might be elected.

This is the gist of the answer Attorney General Carmody gave today to the inquiry recently made to Gov. Glynn by women suffragists as to whether women could participate in the deliberations of the convention. The Governor referred the query to the Attorney General.

WANT ROOT FOR GOVERNOR.

Albany Republicans Start Boom—Barnes May Quit State Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—There sprung up in Republican circles here today a demand for Elihu Root as the Gubernatorial nominee. Prominent Republicans, including City Treasurer Charles E. Walsh, who is a candidate for State Controller, said that Senator Root probably would be nominated at the primaries.

Here in Albany, the home of Chairman Barnes, there is not much sentiment for either Hinman or Whitman among the Republicans. The Whitman petitions were sent here fully a month ago, and still there are less than forty signatures to them.

Before the Root boom was started, talk was heard here that the State Convention of Republicans might suggest for Governor either Dr. Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University or Justice Nathan L. Miller of Cortland, who is sitting as a member of the Court of Appeals by designation.

Gov. Glynn has his literary bureau under full steam, and it has been intimated that in his Labor Day address at Syracuse he wil announce his candidacy for re-election.

Mr. Barnes, it is said, has renounced even re-election as a member of the State Committee from this county and will remain at home to act through the three Republican State Committeemen from Albany County, one from each Assembly district, to be elected at the official primaries. He may go as a member of the Constitutional Convention from this Senate district. He will not be one of the fifteen delegates at large, as it is said that ex-Judge A. T. Clearwater of Ulster is to be the candidate from this judicial district.

EXPLAINS BALL'S DEFEAT.

Texas Lumber Man Says Administration Is Unpopular.

The defeat of ex-Congressman Thomas H. Ball, in the race for the Governorship of Texas in the primaries last Saturday, was attributed yesterday by John H. Kirby, member of the last Texas Legislature, a Democrat and a wealthy lumber operator, to the interference of the National Administration in State politics.

"Such interference," said Mr. Kirby yesterday at the Waldorf, where he had just arrived, "resulted in a majority of 50,000 votes for James E. Ferguson, an unknown farmer.

"You see, Postmaster General Burleson had gone down there in person to direct things, and letters signed by President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan were circulated through the State. The Administration is not popular in Texas, and the people resented such meddling in their local affairs. So they just rose on their hind legs.

"Texas is not in harmony with the Administration on several points. Ours is an agricultural State, and under the new tariff everything we produce is put on the free list, and what we have to buy is obtainable only in a taxed market. We are not in harmony with the Administration on the currency question, because its views are at variance with the teachings of the Democratic Party for the last fifty years. We are wholly out of harmony with the Administration's Mexican policy, for the reason that while, as President Wilson says, this is a 'nation of service,' we believe the first duty of our Government is to its own citizens.

"Of course, Ferguson's nomination means his election. The State Convention will meet at El Paso, Aug. 11. It is announced that there Texas will reaffirm the ancient Democratic faith for which the party has stood for 100 years, regardless of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan. The Republicans and the Progressives need draw no encouragement from the recent primary. They do not stand for anything in Texas but policies, and a political party, to endure, must stand for principles."

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

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All Outside Rooms—
Beautifully and completely furnished housekeeping apartments, five to ten rooms, including refrigeration, electric light, with or without full hotel service, by the day, week, month or year, or unfurnished by the year, with or without full hotel service.
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Business men who are compelled to remain in the city during the heated term will find the rooms at the Hotel Ansonia very cool, and they can have meals perfectly served in their apartments as quickly as in the main restaurant and fountain room.
All corridors are ten feet wide and afford perfect ventilation.

Summer Rates—
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day. Double rooms and bath, $4.00 per day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Attractive space on Broadway, suitable for business or broker's offices. Also doctor's office on main floor.
Cuisine unsurpassed, moderate prices.
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CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.
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MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. Evenings 8:20. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:30
APARTMENT 12-K A New Farce. with Ralph Herz, Helen Lowell, Otis Harlan.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8.20. Mat. Today $1.50. Last week at This Theatre
TOO MANY COOKS A New Comedy.
MONDAY AUG. 3 (Seats Tom'w)
THE THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

COMEDY Thea., 41st St., near B'way. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30
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Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Crane, Reed Sisters, Von Dell & Fenton, Vida Ramono, & others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Roof Adm. & 50c Tabls. & Daily Mat., 25 & 50c
HOUDINI (Last Week), Wilsons Winter, Seven Bracks, Claire Rochester, Lane & O'Donnell.

B. F. Keith's PALACE DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
Joseph Santley, Joan Sawyer, Adelaide & J. J. Hughes, Sophie Tucker, Morton & Austin, etc.

Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30, P.M., 10:50.
"THE SCALES OF JUSTICE." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nt. Wk. "Avenging Conscience"

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8.30.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in "My Official Wife." "Uncle Bill."

NILES FLYING UPSIDE DOWN FREE—CONEY ISLAND DAILY, 2 & 5 P. M.

LONGACRE Popular Matinee TODAY 2:30. W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20
A PAIR OF SIXES

NEW BRIGHTON Eddie Foy & 7 Little Foys, "The Red Heads," Edwards Davis & Co., Curzon Sisters.
DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30.

International Tennis Matches choice seats at Jacobs Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

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